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REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

JACK DEMPSEY.

CHARGED WITH EVADING MILITARY SERVICE.

San Francisco, February 29.
The boxing champion, Jack Dempsey, has been charged with evading mobilisation, also with conspiracy to evade military service.
The investigation of the case resulted from charges made by his divorced wife, who, however, has since withdrawn the charge.

PRESIDENT WILSON CRITICISED.

ATTACK BY MODERATE REPUBLICAN.

Washington, February 29.
In the Senate, Senator Kellogg, a mild reservation Republican who favours ratification of the Treaty, accused the President of undertaking to dictate a settlement of the Adriatic question. He declared that in many cases territory was parcelled out at Versailles regardless of the desires of the people interested. He asked what part self-determination played in the settlement of the questions of the Saar basin, Shantung, Serbia and Montenegro. He declared that self-determination had nothing to do with the erection of these new nations and asked whether America was to pledge itself for all time to maintain nations thus.

Senator Hitchcock, replying, contradicted Senator Kellogg's statements and declared that the attacks on the President came with poor grace from Republican Senators who tried to discredit him during the negotiations.

ANOTHER MEXICAN OUTRAGE.

FORMER U.S. CONSUL MURDERED.

Washington, February 29.
Mr. Augustus Morrill, former United States Consul at Manzanillo, Mexico, has been murdered by Mexican bandits.
The United States has made urgent representations to Mexico and has demanded the arrest of the murderers.

U.S. RAILROAD BILL.

Washington, February 29.
The President has signed the Railroad Bill.

LOAN TO CHINA.

FRENCH BANKERS ADMITTED.

New York, February 29.
On learning that Americans and Japanese bankers have advanced \$7,000,000 to China, French bankers who had previously been members of the Consortium have applied for permission to participate. It has been arranged that they shall supply one-fourth and the American and Japanese bankers three-eighths.

SHELL STEEL.

AUSTRALIAN EXPORTS TO FAR EAST.

Melbourne, February 29.
In the House of Representatives, Mr. Watkins, the member for Newcastle, stated that a certain firm in Sydney was exporting large quantities of shell steel to the Far East.
Mr. Hughes promised to take prompt action to prevent the traffic.

PEACE CONFERENCE.

NEARING END OF ITS LABOURS.

London, March 3.
The Supreme Council considered the future of Bessarabia, after which it gave attention to the Hungarian observations on the Peace Treaty. Then it examined draft resolutions regarding high prices and exchanges.

The Conference proper then ended, but a conference of Foreign Ministers will continue to sit at the Foreign Office to finally settle the terms of the Turkish Treaty, which it is hoped to present completed to the Turks in Paris on the 22nd instant.

DENIKIN IN DISTRESS.

London, March 4.
It is semi-officially confirmed that Denikin's position is serious. The Bolsheviks have cut the Rostov-Petrovsk line at Tikhoretskaya and threaten to bisect Denikin's Army, throwing back the northern half to the Sea of Azov and the southern half to the Caucasus.

THE TURKESTAN SITUATION.

London, March 3.
General Kuropatkin, head of the Bolshevik Administration in Turkestan, is endeavouring to abolish abuses.
The famous General Brusiloff is said to be at Skobelev conducting operations against the Ferghana insurgents.

TROUBLESOME TURKS.

London, March 5.
The Turks recently threatened to prevent the Allies moving troops from Ismid, 55 miles east of Constantinople, but immediately gave way on the arrival of British cruisers and troops and on a warning that force would be used unless the Allies' orders were immediately complied with. French troops have reoccupied Marash. The Nationalists in Cilicia are endeavouring to stir up armed risings against the French.

(Other Telegrams on Page 5.)

LAST NIGHT'S BOXING.

BIG FIGHT DECLARED A DRAW.

GOOD BOXING IN OTHER EVENTS.

Hongkong's big boxing tournament—the tournament that had been "boosted" more than any other recent one—came off last night at the City Hall in the presence of a packed "house." The seating and standing capacity of the building had never been taxed to a greater degree, not even in the days when Corporal Scott was such a big attraction. And the show was supported by His Excellency the Governor, H.E. the Admiral, H.E. the General and most of Hongkong's well known residents. It was really a big boxing night, with a main contest that excited more than usual interest. The Colony's Welterweight Champion, "Sky" Kerrison, was defending his title against a challenge by "Iron" Bux, of Manila, a boxer well-known locally and undoubtedly popular. Perhaps we had better review how the big fight went before speaking of anything else.

"A DRAW" AFTER FIFTEEN ROUNDS.

It is not necessary to introduce either Kerrison or Bux, except to say that their ring-side weights last night were 146 lbs. and 147 lbs. respectively. Bux was, therefore, fighting at the limit weight of his class, but looked in fine condition. He is very heavily built and of tremendous strength, whilst Kerrison had the advantage in height and reach. There had been some talk about Bux possibly not understanding all the N.S.C. Rules, because he has been fighting for such a long time in the American style, but it was explained from the ring that Bux knew all that was necessary for him to know. Mr. W. Logan, the chosen referee, had only very little to say to the men before the first gong sounded.

The fight is not one very easy to write about. From start to finish there was nothing spectacular and it was a case of men with different styles each trying to make their own style prevail. Kerrison wanted clean stand-away fighting; he wanted room in which to make his height and reach of most telling effect. Bux, on the other hand, knew that he had to fight close in, where his shorter arms would gain him the advantage. And it has to be said that Bux had his way in the matter. He displayed a great deal of cleverness in getting through Kerrison's reach, in delivering some heavy blows and then closing up before Kerrison had opportunity of retaliation. He had also weighed up the value of in-fighting and generally had the verdict before the "break" came. Kerrison is always a deceiving boxer and does more than he seems to. To some it seemed as though he scored but few points, but close ringside observers knew that some of those short jabs were getting home with wonderful quickness. The men were so often close together that, from the onlooker's point of view, the fight was not a great one to witness, but to the men fighting it was a case of wits and hard give-and-take.

To describe the fight round by round would be to say the same thing over and over again, and it all boils down to the fact that Bux had his own way. Kerrison would often do the leading, seldom to find his mark, and Bux would then let out with powerful hits to body and head and be in at a range too close for Kerrison to do anything but jabbing. Bux has a lovely left upper swing that often landed terrifically and Kerrison took more punishment than he has in Hongkong this season. Bux was quicker with his punches, and they were

always hard. The referee had occasion once to warn Bux for hitting a trifle low and he also had to tell Bux several times to keep his head down in a clinch. For Kerrison took some nasty butts on the chin from it. But these faults arose rather more from the difference in styles than because of wilful intent.

Things began to warm up in the fourth round and in this and the next Bux's left swing landed several times without very effective reply. There was hardly a man at the ringside who did not think that Bux was a leader on points right through the early rounds. Kerrison was bearing marks of heavy face punishment, whilst Bux had only taken some hard jabbing.

The most interesting round was the twelfth, when Bux adopted a more open style and even then beat Kerrison. He got over several hard hits and only had to take one of any effectiveness. The thirteenth round was Bux's all the way. He landed blow after blow, one of which made Kerrison do a little thinking.

In the last two rounds Kerrison was more in evidence and fought all he knew, but Bux always knew just a "little more." When the last gong sounded, Bux was a winner according to the majority of opinions. But Mr. Logan stated from the ring "We have seen one of the finest fights ever seen in Hongkong. I cannot separate them. I declare it a draw."

One does not care to quarrel with a referee. He is there to give a verdict and he is the man who sees most. But it would take a great deal of explanation to satisfy the majority of the spectators that Bux was not entitled to the decision by a very wide majority of points. Kerrison himself seemed surprised at the verdict, which Bux took with a very calm smile. For a championship fight it has to be written down as rather disappointing and we very frankly state that the verdict is one of the kind that makes boxing to many a matter of feeling rather than of science.

MAHER STILL AMATEUR CHAMPION.

The six-round contest for the Amateur Light-weight Championship of the Colony between Young Maher (holder) and E.R.A. Hainen, of H.M.S. Hawkins (challenger) was a very brief affair. Maher entered the ring at 134½ lbs. and Hainen at 135 lbs, with Mr. H. J. Geddes as referee. In the first few minutes of the fight it seemed as though Maher was going to have a big task to keep his title. Hainen was wonderfully quick and scientific; he did practically all the leading and won the first round on points. The pace was fast, with Hainen making it so. And he gained favour with the audience by his nice clean methods. Maher was quick, too, when he saw an opening and there was very little to choose between the men. The second round opened with Hainen again having matters well in hand. There was keen fresh fighting and no-one expected what immediately followed. The men had been fighting close up and Maher here saw his chance of landing a heavy blow with the right to the body. This must have caught Hainen right on the body mark, for he fell heavily to the boards and failed to rise before the full count had been made. One could hardly say that the blow was a lucky one, but Maher was a little fortunate to get off with the verdict so easily. He came in for a good reception when His Excellency the Governor handed him the cup.

THE CATCHWEIGHT CONTEST.

Seaman Deconhart, of H. M. S. Hawkins, (142 lbs. met and defeated Jack Kibbler of the Chinese Maritime Customs, Canton, (134 lbs) in a ten-round catchweight contest that only went six rounds. There was nothing to choose between the men in height or reach, although Deconhart had a big advantage in weight. They both shaped exceedingly well and the first round gave promise of an interesting fight. Deconhart was the more aggressive and he dealt a succession of quick heavy blows when Kibbler had retired to a corner. But there was little in it until the third round, which went to Deconhart easily. He had to take one or two punches, but he gave a great many more. Kibbler found the floor slippery for his footwear and although this handicapped him somewhat he fought very steadily and well. Kibbler's style was to fence with his left, holding his right back for a full punch, but opportunity to get that full punch in was seldom given. Deconhart, on the other hand, fought with both hands and gave a great deal of punishment, especially in the fourth round. Kibbler was badly shaken up at this stage, but he came up fairly fresh for the fifth round, only to receive more heavy punishment. He was hitting but very little and with hardly any sting. It was just as well that he gave up in the sixth round, because Deconhart was a certain winner, barring accidents. Mr. A. Murdoch was the referee.

THE OTHER FIGHTS.

Though not characterised by much science, the contest between Corporal Cook, H.M.S. Hawkins (147 lbs.) and Stoker May, H.M.S. Alacrity (150 lbs.) was a bright little affair. Cook was the more aggressive all the way through and he got home some telling blows early on. May, however, was a slippery customer and he managed to evade many an intended hit. In the third round, Cook was down for seven, but he was by no means distressed and finished the round quite fresh. There was far too much clinching in the next round and Major Rapson, the referee, had to administer several cautions. There were some hard blows exchanged in the last two rounds. Cook got home again and again with "nasty lefts," and May, who indulged in useless windmill tactics, was obviously feeling the effects of these. Cook was deservedly declared the winner.

Mr. J. S. McCann refereed the featherweight bout between Seaman Byrne, H.M.S. Alacrity (125 lbs.) and Lce. Cpl. Nye, Wilts. Battalion (118 lbs.). This was a regular battle royal, and right from the start the men mixed things up merrily. It was a very gory affair, too. Byrne went for his man like a whirlwind in the opening round, but Nye, although giving away much in weight, fought very gamely. In the second round, the seaman got past Nye's defence time and again, one or two lefts getting home with telling effect. Hard blows were exchanged in the next round, and Nye was bleeding freely. He fought very gamely, though, and both men were obviously feeling the pace. The Wilts' lad, although he had taken a lot of punishment, did all the leading in the fourth round and he had his man in distress from a succession of well-timed blows. Both men went in for a lot of wild swinging efforts in the following round, but most of the hits failed to get home, though Byrne got in one or two nasty ones. Nye, though covered in blood, forced the fighting in the final round and at the end he was given the verdict. He won by making the fight, though he suffered much in the process.

E.R.A. Sergeant, H.M.S. Ambrose, was to have met Sgt. Rogers, Wilts. Battalion, in a six-round middleweight contest, but for medical reasons he was unable to appear. Seaman Willoughby, H. M. S. Hawkins, made a good substitute. Both men scaled 160 lbs. The fight opened furiously and gave promise of a fine scrap. Rogers bore down on his man, but Willoughby was resourceful

OUR PEKING LETTER.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Peking, February 25.

The Spring Festival has been very much more like the old fashioned China New Year than at any time since the revolution. Its celebration had no official character, but it was pre-eminently popular. No thoughts of national disaster interfered with the pleasures appropriate to the season. Indeed, the several falls of snow gave them promise of the future which added to their joy. They feasted as of yore. They had the same old fashioned music. And they played indoors their good old games, punctuated perhaps very seldom with the strident tones of a gramophone. Were it not for the sounds of merriment coming from within the closed doors Peking would have seemed like a city of the dead. All vehicular traffic was stopped, and pedestrians were few. Crackers, however, broke the stillness of night, and continued for several days. There are signs of returning to the normal to-day.

By the advance of seven million yen to the Chinese Government to tide over China New Year, Japan may have earned the gratitude of her Anfu friends in Peking, but she has provoked much adverse comment regarding her action. While the other members of the Consortium were anxious in the interests of China that the money should be wisely spent and intended to make sure that it would be, Japan hands over money without any conditions of the nature contemplated by the Associated Governments, with the result that the reforms which it was hoped to initiate have again been postponed and officials, have secured commissions which bring them nearer to the lucky day when they can demit having made sufficient to meet their luxurious requirements, but the fundamental solution, about which Chinese talk so much about, is further off than ever.

The round of entertainment through which the British Minister is going will be ended this week. Last night Sir John Jordan was the guest of the Anglo-Chinese Society and was much affected by the speeches of the Premier, General Chin Yung-peng and Mr. Wang Ta-hsieh, former Minister to the Court of St. James. To-day he was entertained at luncheon by President Hsu Shih-chang who presented the retiring minister with a silver incense burner.

The students are not in evidence these days, but the patrols are. Day and night the streets are patrolled and guarded by numerous detachments of troops and of gendarmes.

Mr. Chen Lu, Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs, has returned to duty at the request of the President, and may be appointed to take charge of the Affairs of the Ministry.

In getting out of harm's way. There was a regular mix-up in the second round, and Willoughby received some hard blows, but he stood the punishment well. Rogers tried some right swings in the third round, and his opponent retaliated with hefty counter-blows, one of his lefts causing the military man much discomfort. In the fourth round, the seaman was making all the fighting and he got in some beauties, which made Rogers look very sick. The latter gave up in the next round, seemingly because of an injured knee, though he was obviously losing on points. Mr. H. S. Way refereed this bout.

TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.

The closing rate of the dollar, on demand, to-day was 3s.4/4d.

HONGKONG UNIVERSITY.

SPECIAL CONGREGATION TO-MORROW.

The following is the order of ceremonial of the special congregation to-morrow afternoon to confer the degree of Doctor of Laws (Honoris Causa) on the Rt. Hon. Sir John Jordan, P.C., who is passing through Hongkong for Home.

1. His Excellency The Chancellor declares Congregation open.
2. University Anthem.
3. The Pro-Vice-Chancellor speaks and presents the Honorary Graduate.
4. The Honorary Graduate speaks.
5. His Excellency the Chancellor declares Congregation closed.

The following will take part in the procession.—His Excellency The Chancellor, The Mace Bearer, Right Hon. Sir John Jordan, P.C., The Pro-Vice-Chancellor, The Pro-Chancellor, The Treasurer, Dr. J. W. Jamieson, C.M.G., The Registrar, The Deans, Medical Engineering and Arts Faculties.

The Chief Justice and Right Revd. Bishop Pozzoni, Hon. Mr. W. Chatham and Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, Hon. Mr. J. H. Kemp and Hon. Mr. Lau Chu Pak, Hon. Mr. E. H. Sharp and Hon. Mr. E. Y. D. Parr, Hon. Mr. Ho Fook and Sir Robert Ho Tung, Mr. R. O. Hutchison and Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, Ho Kam Tong and Mr. E. A. Irving, Mr. Ng Hon Tsz and Sir Ellis Kadoorie, Mr. Chau Sin Ki, Mr. Ross Thomson, Mr. Tso Sin Wan and Dr. O. Marriott, Professor W. Brown and Professor K. Brayshaw, Mr. Ho Kwong and Professor F. A. Redmond, Rev. Dr. T. W. Pearce and Rev. C. B. Shann, Mr. H. B. I. Dowbiggin and Mr. F. P. Talati, Mr. F. M. H. Holman and Dr. C. W. McKenny, Dr. W. V. M. Koch and Mr. E. A. M. Williams, Professor G. W. Ferguson and Professor G. T. Byrne, Mr. C. W. M. Bion and Mr. R. K. M. Simpson, Mr. R. W. Barney and Mr. J. Milnes, Mr. Au Tai Tin and Mr. Lai Chi Hsi, Major Jeffrey and Dr. J. Fenton.

The proceedings will be followed by tea and the Band of the Wiltshire Regiment will attend and play the following pieces.

March, "The Contemptibles", Stanley; University Anthem, Denman Fuller; Overture, "Raymond", Adam; Selection, "The Gondoliers", Sullivan; Three Dances, "Robin Hood", Bunning; Miserere, "L. Trovatore", Verdi; Suite, "Egyptian", Luigini; Valse, "The Druids Prayer", Dawson; Petit Bolero, Ravina.

PROFIT OF CANADA WAR CANTEENS.

Ottawa, January 1.—Canada's share of the profits of the canteen system of the British expeditionary forces amounts to \$35,000,000, it was learned to-day. The money has recently been brought from England by Lieut. Col. Cherry of the pay and audit branch of the Department of Militia and Defence. As all the money received by the canteens came from the pockets of Canadian soldiers who saw overseas service, a movement has been started to turn the money back to the soldiers. It also has been suggested that the money be turned over to the patri tic fund. The authorities are expected to announce a decision soon.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Coronet Theatre—5.15 and 9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
TO-MORROW.
Coronet Theatre—5.15 and 9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

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THAT MESSAGE FROM MARS.

MYSTERIOUS "SOSS" FROM NOWHERE.

London was startled recently by the staggering suggestion of a contemporary that the inhabitants of the Sun, or the Moon, or Mars—it is not very clear which—were in clandestine communication with the Marconi Telegraph Company.

These mysterious beings it was hinted, were finding some difficulty in expressing their emotions; but had managed to send to the Earth a pathetic kind of "S.O.S."

In the dead of night, as well as in the middle of the day, the letter "S," floating mysteriously, out of interstellar spaces, intruded itself between the prices of the Stock Exchange, and disturbed the operators with visions of the Unseen.

TWELVE MONTHS AGO. Whatever element of wonder there is in these greetings from the Einstein wappings and wettings of space was indicated by Mr. Marconi himself on January 20 of last year in an interview in the *Daily Chronicle* with Mr. Harold Begbie. In that article Mr. Begbie wrote:—

"Mr. Marconi stopped speaking for a moment, and then, as if the matter was something so uncertain that he did not feel it worthy of aught but a passing mention, told me that he had often received strange signals out of the ether, which seemed to come from some place outside the earth, and which might conceivably have proceeded from the stars."

Mr. Marconi is naturally annoyed at the grosser interpretations now put upon his words.

Mysterious signals have been received he declared, but as to their having been sent from the planets he protested that there was nothing to show that the matter had advanced beyond the stage of "purely fanciful speculation."

MR. MARCONI PROTESTS. The following explanation of his statement was given to the *Daily Chronicle* representative by Mr. Marconi:—

"I desire to protest against the interpretation that appears to have been put upon statements which I have made at intervals during the last few years with regard to the possible sources of what are being termed mysterious messages from the unknown."

"Wireless messages are transmitted through the ether by the agency of electro-magnetic waves of definite lengths, which can be adjusted, and in order to receive such messages the receivers must be tuned to the particular wavelength that is used for transmission."

"At times signals are received which are apparently due to electro-magnetic waves of great length (up to hundreds of miles), and these signals are not of the same character as those commonly called 'X's' or 'strays.' Occasionally such signals can be imagined to correspond to the Morse signals for certain letters, and these signals occur at all seasons and irregularly."

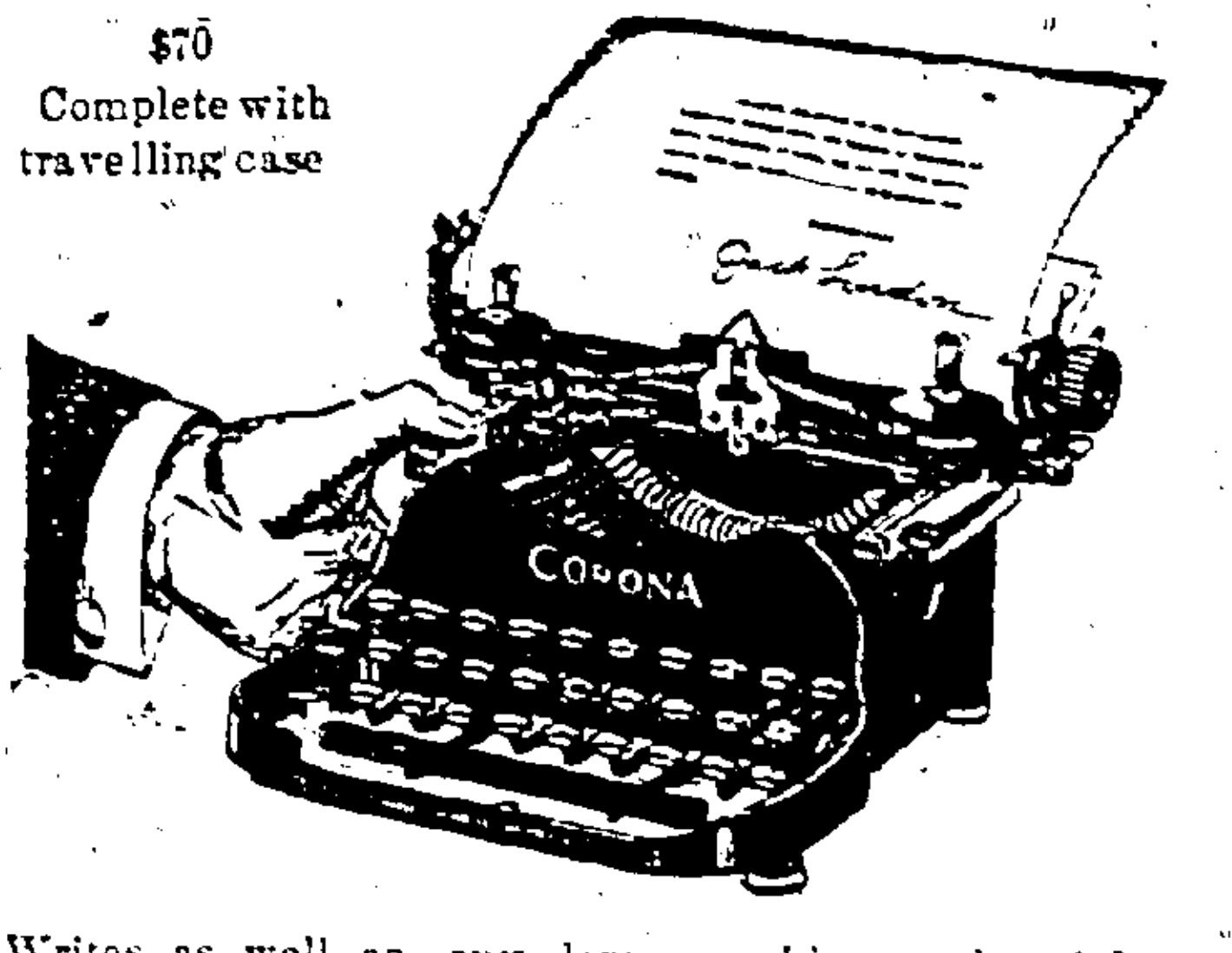
"FANCIFUL SPECULATIONS." The sources of such signals are unknown. They may be in the atmosphere or outside it and due to electrical disturbances. If outside the atmosphere they may arise in any point of inter-planetary space, possibly in the sun, where it is well known that electrical disturbances occur.

"Obviously, since the planet Mars is situated somewhere near in inter-planetary space, the source of such signals might be on it, or on any other planet. There is nothing, however, to show that this is the case, nor must any purely fanciful speculations of mine be interpreted to mean that I have asserted having received any intelligible or unintelligible messages from Mars, or from any other point of space outside the earth."

WHAT ASTRONOMERS SAY. Sensational suggestions of the possibility of wireless communication with the planets were received with a singular lack of enthusiasm in astronomical circles. Leading British astronomers have already either expressed the opinion that life does not exist on the planets or confessed their inability to speak with authority on the subject.

When the *Daily Chronicle* representative asked Sir P. W. Dyson, the Astronomer Royal,

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SCOTTISH CHURCH UNION IN SIGHT.

DRAFT ARTICLES APPROVED.

Edinburgh, Dec. 17. The Union of the Established Church of Scotland and the United Free Church of Scotland was brought within measurable distance by the decision taken at a meeting of the Commission of Assembly of the Church of Scotland held in Edinburgh this afternoon. The next stage is to approach Parliament for an Act recognising the new Constitution.

Today's meeting was called to receive reports from the Presbyteries on the draft articles of the declaration of the Constitution of the Church of Scotland in matters spiritual. These articles, drawn up after a long series of conferences with the Committee of the United Free Church, propose certain modifications in the constitution of the Church of Scotland.

Mr. Alan Menzies, agent of the Church, reported that 74 Presbyteries had approved of the draft articles, and nine had disapproved.

The Rev. Dr. Wallace Williamson, Edinburgh, submitted a motion that the Commission, having received the report on the returns from the Presbyteries, should authorise the Committee to approach the Government in regard to legislation necessary for union. This resolution, said Dr. Williamson, was the outcome of twelve laborious years on the part of the Church and its Committee. He stated that the need had been proved for a working arrangement between the Church of the State, each free to exercise its power within its own sphere. The policy of the Church of Scotland, as a National Church, had always been a policy of conciliation and reunion.

There was a long and at times heated debate, and ultimately Dr. Wallace Williamson's motion was carried by 219 votes against 36 for an amendment for delay.

The Commission will now approach Parliament for an Act recognising the new constitution. If this is granted, certain State shackles, which were hindering unity with another and non-State Church will be removed and the way cleared for finding a basis for complete spiritual union.

whether he believed that the mysterious sounds, said to be heard by wireless operators, came from the planets, he merely replied, "I don't think there is any scientific reason to deduce anything either way." The secretary of the Royal Astronomical Society roundly declared that suggestions of communication with the planets were "all tommy rot and silly nonsense."

FIRST SALUTE TO GERMAN FLAG.

FRIGID RECEPTION OF NAVAL MISSION.

H.M.S. *Malaya*, off Wilhelmshaven, January 17. For the first time since the war the British Navy this morning saluted the Germans. H.M.S. *Malaya* firing twenty-one guns on her arrival here with the members of the Inter-Allied Commission of Control on board.

It was expected that the German Naval Peace Commission would come aboard in the morning, and preparations were made accordingly. All that happened was that a little German naval lieutenant, very nervous and very impressed, arrived and made a long statement, beginning with the German Admiral's greetings, and ending with an urgent request that no members of the British or French ships companies should be allowed ashore, as the attitude of the people was uncertain. He added that special precautions had been taken to safeguard any officers who would have to go ashore on official business.

His visit was returned an hour or so later by the British officer on the guard who had, immediately on landing, an experience suggesting that the old red tape of Prussianism is by no means in tatters. A motor car was in waiting to meet him, but he had to cross a pontoon bridge to get to it. He was approached by a uniformed official, who asked him for an "Ausweis." He had not got an "Ausweis," and pointed out to the German that he was in uniform, that he had come in a naval picket boat from a British battleship, that the motor car was there waiting to take him to the German Admiral, and that nobody could mistake him for other than what he was. Only after the ringing of many telephone bells, innumerable questions and answers among the Germans themselves was the officer allowed to proceed. Then, of course, half-way, a tyre burst, and the journey had to be finished on foot.

The British officer met with a very frigid reception, orthodox remarks were made, and he returned, followed to the picket boat by what the "snotty" in the boat described as "a grimacing crowd of German matlows."

In the afternoon senior German officers came aboard. They were received with a guard of Marines, there was much saluting, very formal, and very punctilious. There was no handshaking, the Germans were very ill at ease, while the attitude of the British officers was courteous, but very cold.

It is worthy of note that all the German officers are still wearing their old Imperial cap badges, while their launch flies the old Imperial flag.—Reuter.

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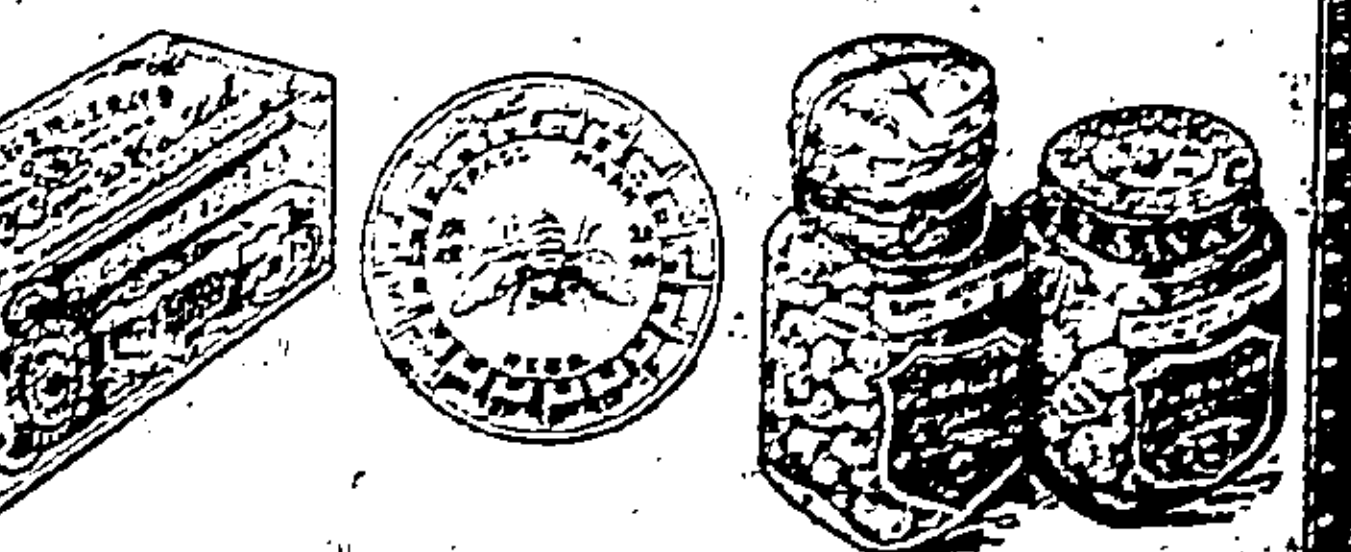
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FOR SALE.—Auto, Piano by the Krastner Co. London, in splendid condition. Price \$400. Can be seen any time. Apply Box 333 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

EXPERIMENT IN GUILD SOCIALISM.**LABOUR BUILDING SCHEME.**

Manchester, January 14.—The preliminaries of a practical experiment in Guild Socialism are being worked out by the building trade unions in Manchester, with the immediate object of providing homes for the people and the ultimate hope of demonstrating the ability of a guild of the workers to control an industry under modern conditions.

The scheme has made headway among the local committees of the different unions. Most of them heartily approve it. There is uncertainty about the attitude of the slaters and perhaps another of the men's organizations, but the rest seem resolved to give their adhesion to the scheme. A delegate meeting of the Manchester branch of the National Federation of Building Trade Operatives has this week pledged its cooperation and support. The enthusiast who has been largely instrumental in shaping the project tells me that the operative builders have received it as though it were an Apocalyptic vision pointing labour to a new earth. They see in it a means not only of getting on with the work of building houses, but also of approaching ideals in industry which have hitherto seemed almost unattainable except in the writings of the theorists. Mass meetings of the several unions are to be held, in order that the scheme may be set before the rank and file and that they may be fired with the same enthusiasm which animates the leaders.

"QUICKER BUILDING: CHEAPER HOUSES."

The idea is to set up in Manchester a Building Guild Committee representing all the building trade unions, but composed of as few members as possible. It is hoped that the membership will be limited to 10 or 12, including a representative from the administrative side and another from the technical and architectural side. The nucleus of this committee already exists, and has made a tentative offer to the Housing Committee of the city to build 2,000 houses.

The advocates of the proposal assert that the organized workers in the industry can erect houses more quickly and more cheaply if they can establish conditions which exclude the profiteer. The Manchester City surveyor estimates that the average bricklayer will build six houses a year, but leaders of the Guild Committee assert that under their scheme a man will erect nine houses a year. The city surveyor's calculation is that the building of an artisan's house to-day will cost £340; the Guild Committee's calculation is that they could put up a better house for £280.

FOUND.

FOUND.—A lady's gold and diamond bracelet. Application should be made to the undermentioned. P. P. J. Wodehouse, Deputy Superintendent of Police.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—Steam Launch. Length between perpendiculars 62 ft. Breadth over planking 12 ft. Depth to Top of Keel 7 ft. Built 1911. Speed 9½ knots. For further particulars apply to P. O. Box 38.

They foresee no difficulty in the organization of labour. Democratic control presents no very great problems to them. They would apply democratic principles to the appointment of all the officials, from the chief director downwards. The foremen might be appointed by the Guild Committee or by the men engaged on the particular job. They see little advantage in the one method over the other, so long as the result is the carrying on of the work with the assent and goodwill of the workers. Voluntary obedience to conditions the men themselves frame will, in the opinion of the Guild promoters, be more effective in promoting industry than reluctant authority. They also say they could set their scheme in operation in a month.

A MONOPOLY OF LABOUR.

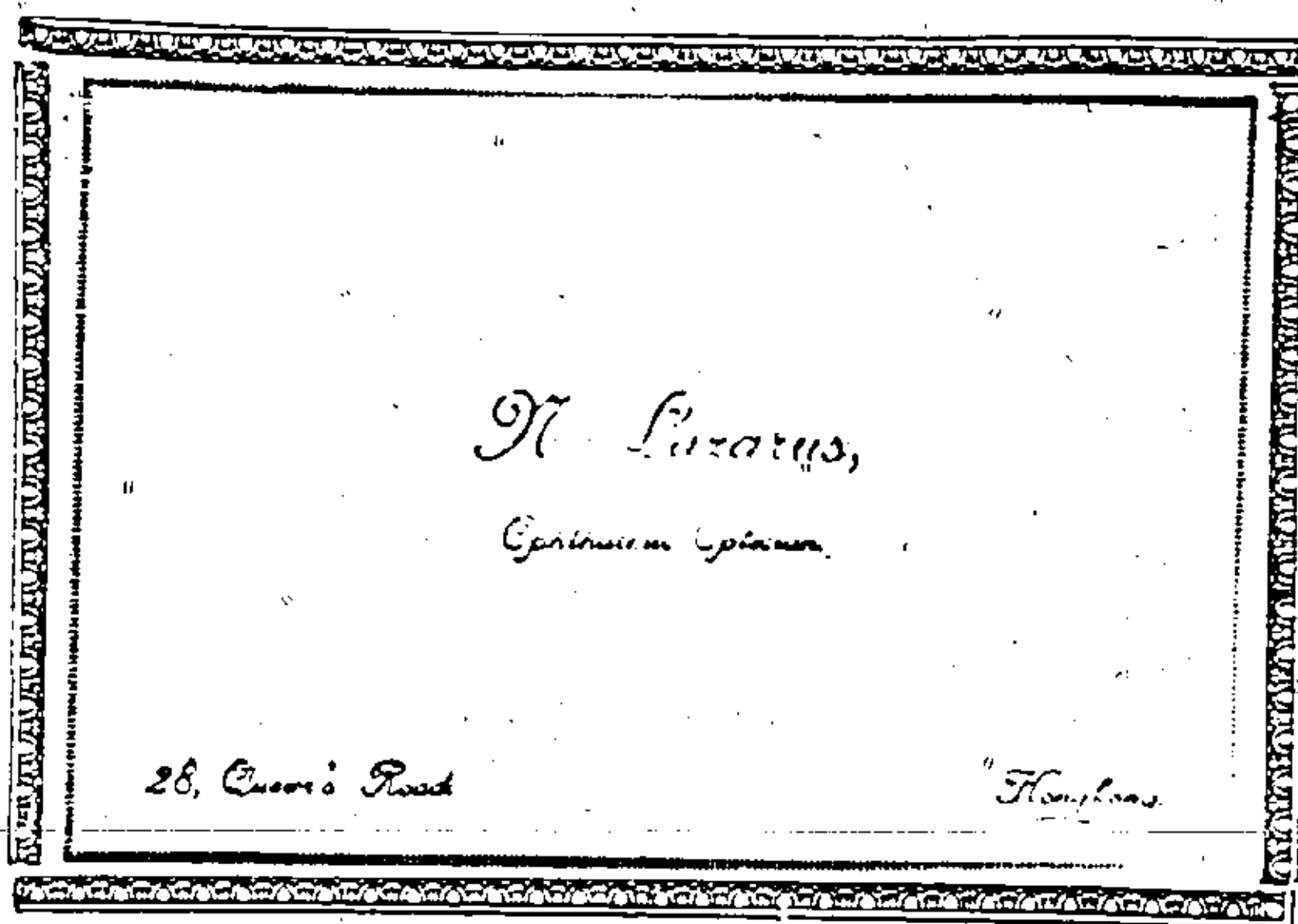
It is proposed that the Guild should tender for and accept contracts to build artisans' houses. At this point, where the Guild begins to get in touch with established authorities, and perhaps with antagonistic organizations, difficulties multiply, but the Guild advocates' final answer to them all is based on the monopoly of labour that the Guild would possess. To indicate what is in their minds, let it be imagined that the brickmakers withheld supplies of bricks. The Guild would reply by stopping all use of bricks in the area governed by the bodies constituting the Guild.

The relations with the Housing Committee would require exact definition. One thing made quite definite is that the Guild would not enter into any financial guarantee. The building contracts would be on the lines proposed for private builders and approved organizations, the price being determined by actual cost, plus a percentage to include overhead charges and net profit. The Guild would be on the same footing as associated contractors, but it is contended that while it is right and proper that the private builder should enter into a bond, because his financial stability must be guaranteed, all that is necessary for the Building Guild Committee to guarantee is the supply of labour. The essential thing, so the argument runs, is the building of houses. The Guild would control the labour to build them, and, having furnished proof of that control, should not be called upon to give any other guarantee. In the language of the writers on Guild Socialism, group credit, based on the power to produce, should be substituted for bank credit, based upon the purchasing power of gold.

A further difficulty arises out of the disability of trade unions to engage in trade. It is therefore proposed that the Guild should tender through a nominee or alternatively, should assume legal powers and responsibilities as a partnership.

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per s. s. Fushimi Maru.

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JAPANS TRADE POLICY.**LEGISLATION AGAINST DUMPING.**

"The proposal to amend the Customs Tariff Law introduced by the Government into the Diet now sitting," says the *Yokohama Specie Bank*, "is a declaration of the trade policy which the Government intends to pursue after the war. The chief features of the proposed amendment are (1) that a Dumping Investigation Committee be officially organized and that, on imported goods which have been found on investigation to be dumped, such duty as will bring their price up to a legitimate figure be additionally levied over and above the present duty; (2) that dyestuffs and chemicals be placed under more pronounced protection; and (3) that certain raw materials be made duty-free in order to facilitate their importation. It is of course necessary that materials should be duty-free. Nor have we anything to say against a policy for protecting vital industries which newly sprang into existence during the war, provided that such protection be limited to a suitable period. But as to organization of an investigation committee for the purpose of anticipating dumping, which seems to be the principal object of the Bill under consideration, it must be asked in what circumstances the Government fears the possibility of dumping. The Powers are too busily occupied with their work of reconstruction at home to have any surplus of reserve left for starting dumping abroad. They are rather afraid of dumping against them. Another important question to be considered in this connection is how the authorities are going to define dumped goods. It may be all right theoretically to regard goods as dumped when imported at prices lower than those at the place of production. As a matter of practice, however, this definition will not always work because of a change in the technique of production and fluctuation of prices, and the upshot will be to hold goods dumped when imported at prices considerably lower than those of goods of a similar nature made in Japan. In short, the first criterion for determining whether goods are, or are not, dumped will be prices prevailing here. But as prices in this country are unduly going up, it is easy to imagine that many legitimate imports will have the same effect on Japanese industries as dumped goods. Things may go well enough should the committee patiently hear what both producers and importers have to say before determining which goods are dumped and which are not; but as such a course is evidently impracticable the committee will be always acting under the influence of some producer, or other and imposing various hardships even on legitimate imports, and the same evil may be experienced as if an extreme protectionist policy was in force. At least, so long as prices do not get lower, it is clear that the whole procedure will end in bringing about a further rise in prices and accentuating the evil which is already so keenly felt. Such being the case, it is proper for the Government to adjust prices first and then proceed to prevent dumping. It is to put the cart before the horse to let prices go up as much as they like on the one hand and to make a fuss on the other hand about the prevention of dumping which is to be feared as a result of a rise in prices. Prices may be adjusted in various ways but the first thing to do must always be to make supplies ample and abundant. So a policy calculated to restrict imports by an imposition of higher duties and bring up prices is objectionable even though it may be urged under the fine pretext of protecting industries, as is done in the present case. In our view, the most important of economic needs at the present day is an adjustment of prices and every policy which is likely to have an opposite result may well be deferred to some future date."

U. S. NAVAL POLICY.

Jersey City, February 12.—Admiral W. S. Sims in an address said the United States may be up against a serious predicament in the next war if compelled to face the navy of any enemy single-handed. He declared that any criticism he ever made had been for the benefit of the navy. "America cannot and does not ask for criticism of Americans," said Admiral Sims. "We are all right, if we are all right. We do not want to assume a dangerous attitude at the cost of thousands of lives."

NOTICES.**LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.**

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Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

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The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at and will be delivered to subscribers by the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Shameen, Canton, who are our agents there.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, MARCH 6, 1920.

THE GERMAN IN THE ORIENT.

There are Britishers in Hongkong, and in other parts of the East as well, who imagine that so far as trade in the Orient is concerned German competition is a thing of the past. We fear they are sadly astray in their calculations. It is a happy circumstance for business men in Hongkong that the German is to be shut out of the Colony for a period of years—at any rate, that he will not be allowed to enter unless given permission by the local authorities. We presume that such permission will be very sparingly granted, if it is given at all. But because of these things it would be folly to think that all the British trader has to do is to leave a sigh of relief and be content to jog along in the good old-fashioned way. He will have to be up and doing, working hard and systematically, if he wants to help in maintaining British commercial prestige in this part of the world. At the moment, he has no German competition to face, but he is up against serious rivalry from other sources, and it may not be long before he will find the German also opposing him in the markets of South China.

Already up North some of the Germans are back, and they are getting busy. They will soon be in the South, if not in Hongkong. And in this connection it must always be remembered that it is not for the trade of this Colony that foreign rivals compete with us, but for the business of Canton and the Provinces adjacent to it. Hongkong, after all, is merely a distributing point. Whatever else we may say of the Germans, there can be no denying the fact that in pre-war days they showed themselves a hard-working, industrious people. They can manufacture, and they have always made a strong point of studying the needs of particular markets. In machinery, we know how big a business they did in China before the war: how their representatives of commerce worked with might and main and how they sent into the interior and the industrial areas men who knew the language and were willing to adapt themselves to requirements. Their methods may not have commended themselves to us, but they "got there" and the Chinese liked to do business with the Germans. It is no use shutting our eyes to these home truths. A noted German—believe it was Herr Ballin—once came to Hongkong, and whilst at the Peak one evening he was asked the secret of German business success in the East. He is said to have pointed to the hard work, and then to Britishers who were enjoying themselves on the sports field, adding "There is the explanation." That may not have been the exact hit off the situation, but there was something in the illustration, for the Germans, who came here undeniably worked longer and harder than most Britishers. Those self-same Germans will not all be lost again. Many of them, doubtless, have perished in the war. But others remain, and we may count upon it as a certainty that Germans, glad to get out of their own land, will flock to the Orient and, what is more, will in time do good business and be a serious factor to be reckoned with.

It will be argued that many years must elapse before German trade can make its influence felt, owing to lack of financial facilities and even lack of materials. But it would not be wise to count too much on those factors. Rather better would it be, in our own interests, to admit the possibility of rapid recuperation by Germany and a new determination to work hard in order to liquidate her great liabilities. Germany has lost the war, but we doubt if the spirit of industriousness inherent in the people has been quenched. Anyhow, in our calculations let us rely on the right side, if at all. It will not suffice for Britons to rely on trade propaganda to carry them through. Propaganda is only talk, after all; ability to "deliver the goods," to maintain the quality and to quote the right prices are the factors that will count. All this will mean hard, flogging work. The rewards will go to those who deserve them. French energy and modern methods—these alone will maintain British commercial prestige in the Far East. And the same truth applies to foreign markets the world over.

NOTES & COMMENTS.

THE FLOWER SHOW.

Another flower show has come and gone and there are one or two things we should like to say about it. It was a pity that the weather has been of such an unfavourable nature during the past two or three weeks, for the show very materially suffered in consequence. As it was, there was a considerable room for congratulations because the quality of the produce, and of the flowers as well, was high, considering all things. But apart from the actual merits or demerits of the exhibits, one thing that struck us very forcibly was that the exhibitors were small in number. It can be truly said that the flower show is run by a few enthusiasts, men and women who put in a great deal of time and work to make the thing a success. And the people who do the work are very largely exhibitors. Of course, we all know that there are not so very many people in Hongkong with gardens in which to grow vegetables, but practically every household can keep pot plants and take pride in them. The underlying idea of every such show is not merely to give an annual display. If that were all there would not be much in the way of an incentive. The object is to encourage. At Home, where cottagers' gardens and allotments mean so much to them, the local flower show is an institution to encourage friendly rivalry, to induce growers not only to make full use of their ground but to grow produce of the best class only. Take away that idea of encouragement and the show only becomes an annual scramble for prizes.

A SUGGESTION.

In Hongkong there is very little scope to encourage vegetable growing, because most of us are dependent on what the native market provides. We have no ground in which to grow our own supplies. And so it is that we look on the vegetable section of the Show as the least important because it is practically confined to a favoured few. But in the matter of flower growing the Horticultural Society is well worthy of better and larger support. Perhaps it is not generally known that the Colony has to thank the Society for the introduction of quite a number of charming flowers. It was not so many years ago that sweet peas were never seen here because people thought they could not be grown. But to-day they are one of our most popular table decorations. Other instances could be given and facts cited to prove that the Society is performing a very useful work in helping a bountiful nature to beautify our little Colony. Flowers are easily grown and perhaps that is why the ordinary man in the street looks upon them rather cheaply. But he is a little unthoughtful in doing so. Believing that the Society is of value, we commend its flower section to all residents. And we also suggest that the Society's next schedule should include classes solely confined to those who have only verandah space at their disposal. By such a means a special appeal would be made to householders and the Society would be more fully functioning in its capacity as an organisation the object of which is to encourage.

HOME RULE.

We shall be hearing quite a good deal about Home Rule in the very near future. That much is foreshadowed by the news received yesterday that the text of the new Home Rule Bill has been made public, and that text confirms, in the main, the forecast of Mr. Lloyd George which he gave in December last. The proposal is that Ireland shall have two Parliaments, one for the South and one for the North, and although that might seem very reasonable in view of the bitter opposition prevailing, there will undoubtedly be a great deal of trouble in getting any such measure passed. The Labour Party are going to move for the rejection of the measure as it does not lead to a settlement of the Irish problem, at least according to their ideas; and the Unionists will probably move for the whole matter to stand over until law and order is again restored in the Emerald Isle. The whole question seems to be hopelessly entangled, and all parties, while religiously prattling about the desirability of settling the matter, seem determined to give nothing but their own opposition to whatever does not fit in exactly with their conceptions.

DAY BY DAY.

SUCCESS LIES, NOT IN ACHIEVING WHAT YOU AIM AT, BUT IN AIMING AT WHAT YOU OUGHT TO ACHIEVE, AND PRESSING FORWARD.—R. F. Horton.

Yesterday's health return shows one fatal case of enteric (a Chinese).

The P. and O. Kashmir with Sir John Jordan on board, will arrive into port to-night.

The Tai Hong Firm has been granted a licence to trade under the Non-Ferrous Metal Industry Ordinance.

The name of Mr. Clement Richard Beadon Newton, A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd., has been added to the Register of Chemists and Druggists.

The *Gazette* contains new regulations regarding the spaces to be allotted to passengers in ships not within the Chinese Passenger Act, 1855, or the Asiatic Emigration Ordinance, 1915.

A basketball exhibition match will be played between the University "Green" and "Yellow" at 3.00 p.m. Sunday, 7th inst. (preceding the Congregation of the University) on the University Basketball Ground. Spectators, especially those who are attending the Congregation, are cordially welcomed.

A Chinese arrested on the s.s. Sun Nam Hoi yesterday was charged at the Police Court this morning with attempting to export \$30 Hongkong subsidiary coins. Defendant said he had no intention of exporting the coins. He went on board to pay coolies whom he had engaged to carry luggage. Accused was arrested prior to the ship's departure for Kwong moon. Mr. Smith confiscated the coins.

Another member of the European Police Force going home on leave was Sergeant (Willie) Shannon, who left for Ireland by the Fusimi Maru this morning. Sergeant Shannon was met at Blake Pier by a "guard of honour" under Sergeant McAlvie and numerous colleagues some of whom presented him with flowers etc. Bombs and crackers were fired when the launches conveying the Sergeant and his friends pushed off from the wharf.

Nearly two lakhs of dollars are reported to have been spent on the funeral which took place to-day of the mother of one of the principals of the Nanyang Brothers Tobacco Company. The lady died at her local residence a few weeks back, and the remains have been kept in the coffin during the preparations for a procession which will be one of the biggest native affairs ever seen in Hongkong. Traffic will be suspended for the passage of the procession.

THE GAOL OUTRAGE.

ANOTHER MAN CAUGHT.

We understand that one of the prisoners named Mok Sing who escaped with the late Wong Kong at the recent outbreak at the Victoria Gaol has been arrested at Canton and the local Police have sent representatives to Canton to apply for his extradition. The captive is expected to be brought back on Monday. Two of his confederates have not been arrested.

We are paying now for the procrastination of the past. It is because of the dallying that there is the present exaggerated attitude. Parties have been nursing the matter and they have magnified every little viewpoint. If the Government under Mr. Lloyd George is not sufficiently consolidated to put on to the statute book what is now proposed and is not prepared to enforce what it decrees, then the position will be made even worse. The only thing needed for Ireland in action, an ounce of which is worth a pound of talk. The thing ought to be pushed through to a finish and we live in hope of seeing that done.

1895.
HONGKONG TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO.

(Compiled from the "Hongkong Telegraph" files for week ending Mar. 6, 1895.)

THE DOLLAR.
Feb. 26th.—The rate of the Dollar, on demand, to-day is 1s. 11½d.

MAGISTRATES' PROTEST.
Feb.—23th.—Only a chip from the *Straits Times* Hongkong special correspondence published on the 19th instant.—A paper read at the "Odd Volumes" by Mr. Justice Ackroyd in which he criticised "Quarter deck law and magistrates' justice" with respect to the infliction of imprisonment for the non-payment of fines called forth an indignant protest against the writer of the paper for a breach of official etiquette. The two Magistrates wrote to the Governor and complained bitterly that they should be attacked by a brother official in public (for the paper although read at the meeting of a "private" society was published in *extenso* in the newspapers). As, however, the Governor was Chairman of the meeting and expressed himself as highly grateful to the acting Chief Justice for his excellent paper, he was scarcely in a position to do more than say, as he did, that he was sure that it was not intended as a personal attack, and that while feeling every confidence in the way the Magistrates fulfilled their onerous duties he did not see that any benefit would be gained by making public their protest. What next? we wonder.

THE ODD VOLUMES.
Mar. 2nd.—The second number of the journal of "Odd Volumes" the *Book Plate*, which is a vast improvement on the maiden issue, contains the first part of an interesting paper by Sir William Robinson on "Self Cultivation."

A LEGAL DINNER.
Mar. 4th.—A dinner will be given to-night at the Hongkong Club by the members of the legal profession of this Colony as a farewell compliment to His Honour Mr. E. J. Ackroyd, Acting Chief Justice, on his retirement from the Bench. The entire legal fraternity will be present and it is expected that Commodore Boyes and Major General Digby-Parker and other leading officials will accept invitations to take part in this important function.

SOME INTERESTING QUERIES.
Mar. 4th.—(The following queries appear in this day's issue of the *Telegraph* under the heading "Who Can Tell Us.")

Where the subsidised Hongkong Reformatory is situated, how many youths have been confined there since the Government decided to subsidise such a greatly needed institution?

When the Dollar will go up to three bob?

"Why the *China Mail* slates" the "Odd Volumes?"

"Why" Browne pads the columns of the *China Mail* with nauseating "murmurs?"

"Why *Daily Jest* is an admirable nickname for our week-kneed contemporary?"

ORGAN RECITAL.

The following is the programme of the Recital to be given on Monday next at 6 p.m. in St. John's Cathedral by Mr. Denman Faller, F.R.C.O.L.R.A.M.:

- 1.—Fantasia and Fugue in G minor Bach.
- 2.—An Irish Fantasy... W. Wolstenholme.
- 3.—Hydnys Marsch... Grieg.
- 4.—Canzonetta... Felix Corbett.

HYMN 108.

5.—In Springtime... Ralph Kinder.

6.—The Storm... Lemmens.

DRINKING OF METHYLATED SPIRITS.

Two convictions for drunkenness through drinking methylated spirits at Carlisle having been reported to the Local Advisory Committee of the Liquor Control Board, and it also having been represented to them that the practice of buying this spirit for drinking purposes was on the increase in the country, the Committee decided to ask the Central Board to approach the Government with a view to it being made compulsory to mix something with the spirit that will make it less palatable and thus reduce its use for potable purposes.

LAWN TENNIS.

H.K.C.C. TOURNAMENT.

The draws in the above tournament are—

CHAMPIONSHIP SINGLES.

A. Burnie, bye.
D. J. Valentine v. Major Greenaway, M. P. Choa v. R. Townsend, Yew Man Tsun v. M. H. Lo, J. Kawaguchi v. A. B. Raworth, O. Rumjahn v. W. B. Crocker, M. P. Lo v. L. Forster, A. A. Rumjahn v. Wei Wing Lok, S. H. Ismail v. J. B. Penman, R. M. Henderson v. Wei Lee San, M. W. Lo v. M. K. Lo, R. P. Takenaga v. H. Sakuma, G. Akai v. D. Blenkiron, F. A. Redmond v. A. H. Crook.

Chua Sin Kah and Major Leslie Smith, byes.

Winner meets Ng Sze Kwong (holder 1918 and 1919).

CHAMPIONSHIP DOUBLES.

Wei Lee San and Yew Man Tsun, E. de Souza and F. Prata, Ng Sze Kwong and A. H. Rumjahn, byes.
A. A. Rumjahn and S. H. Ismail v. Captain Olliver and Captain Davies, A. Burnie and D. Blenkiron v. S. A. Rumjahn and O. Rumjahn, Captain Murray and A. B. Raworth v. R. C. Wittichell and E. C. Sinter, Major Greenaway and Major Ardoine v. J. D. and A. D. Humphreys, G. R. Sayer and A. H. Crook v. Major Bowen and F. A. Redmond, M. W. Lo and M. K. Lo v. G. H. Gibson and M. J. Henderson, J. Kawaguchi and H. Sakuma v. Wong Po Keung and Wong Po Kie, M. P. Choa and M. H. Lo v. R. Townsend and Major Edwards, M. M. Maas and Captain Monteith v. M. P. Lo and Chua Sin Kah, R. Hancock and J. S. Jennings v. Major Bagnall and Major Hickling, J. Stalker and E. Abraham v. Yvanovich and C. E. Marques, J. B. Penman and L. Forster, byes.

HANDICAP SINGLES "A."

C. C. Stark (rec. 1/6) v. Capt. Monteith (scr.). J. B. Penman (owe 15/2) v. Capt. Olliver (scr.). Capt. Davies (owe 2/6) v. G. Miskin (scr. 5/6). A. B. Raworth (owe 15/3) v. Major Greenaway (owe 15/3). L. Forster (owe 15/2) v. Major Ardoine (owe 5/6). G. W. Sewell (scr.) v. Major Timmis (rec. 2/6). F. A. Redmond (owe 15/3) v. J. D. Humphreys (owe 4/6). Captain Murray (owe 4/6) v. A. Burnie (scr.).

HANDICAP SINGLES "B."

Paymr.-Lt. Robinson (owe 1/6), byes. R. D. Cromartie (owe 2/6) v. C. B. Brown (scr.). C. Blaker (owe 1/6) v. P. Lobel (rec. 3/6). Paymr.-Lt. Commr. Holborn (owe 1/6) v. J. D. Wright (scr.). D. M. Larkins (rec. 3/6) v. E. W. Day (owe 15/3). H. S. Bennett (rec. 15/3) v. J. K. McConnell (rec. 3/6). D. J. Valentine (scr.) v. R. Chassels (rec. 15/3). C. Hariman (rec. 3/6), byes.

HANDICAP DOUBLES.

Paymr.-Lt. Robinson and Paymr.-Lieut. Commr. Holborn (rec. 3/6), byes. R. D. Cromartie and J. D. Humphreys (scr.), byes. Major Greenaway and Major Ardoine (owe 15/3), byes. F. Lobel and T. R. Chassels (rec. 15/3), byes. A. C. Leith and R. Bruce (rec. 4/6) v. M. M. Maas and A. B. Raworth (owe 3/6). G. W. Sewell and C. C. Stark (scr.) v. J. R. Wood and E. W. Hamilton (rec. 3/6). Capt. Olliver and Capt. Davies (owe 2/6) v. Capt. Gray and A. R. Sutherland (rec. 1/6). Lt.-Col. Taylor and Col. Humphrey (scr.) v. J. B. Penman and L. Forster (owe 15/3). D. M. Larkins and H. N. Pountney (rec. 3/6) v. C. C. Hickling and F. A. Dinsdale (owe 2/6). Capt. Monteith and Major Timmis (scr.) v. A. H. Crook and A. D. Humphreys (owe 4/6). G. E. Townsend and G. Adams (scr. 3/6). J. Stalker and E. Abraham (owe 3/6). R. Hancock and G. R. Sayer (owe 15/4) v. Capt. Murray and J. S. Jennings (owe 15/3). Capt. Beaver and R. M. Beaven (rec. 4/6) v. G. Miskin and C. Blaker (rec. 3/6) v. Major Bowen and Major Hickling (owe 3/6), byes. F. A. Redmond and J. D. Wright (owe 3/6) v. byes.

MIXED HANDICAP DOUBLES.

J. R. Wood and Mrs. McElderry (rec. 3/6), byes. F. A. Redmond and Mrs. Winslow (owe 15/3) v. Capt. Gray and Mrs. Gray (rec. 15/3). Major Ardoine and Mrs. Moxon (owe 15/3) v. G. R. Sayer and Mrs. Sayer (scr.). E. W. Day and Mrs. Day (rec. 1/6) v. Major Greenaway and Mrs. Greenaway (owe 15/3). M. M. Maas and Mrs. Whitmarsh (rec. 15/3) v. Capt. Murray and Mrs. Matting (owe 15/3). Major Bowen and Mrs. Timmis (owe 2/6) v. J. B. Penman and Mrs. Burdett (owe 3/6). C. C. Hickling and Mrs. Hickling (rec. 4/6), byes. G. W. Sewell and Mrs. Bernard Brown (rec. 3/6), byes.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

Seeing so many references to the Prince of Wales as "the digger Prince" makes us curious as to the precise meaning of the word so applied. We ourselves have been given brevet rank as "digger" in return for some small cousinly services to Australian soldiers; but when, with pardonable curiosity, we asked what was the true significance of the term, their answers amounted to little more than "It's a word we use at home." Is there really anything more in it than a reflection of the good fellowship of the old mining camps, or was a "digger" honourably distinguished from the less industrious loafers of those places?

M. Clemenceau's love of peis, of which much has appeared in the press on his recent visit to London, once involved him in trouble with his neighbours. Twelve years ago, during his first term as Premier, he had a number of peacocks and storks installed in the gardens attached to the Ministry of the Interior. There are no trees in these gardens, only lawns and flower-beds, which in M. Clemenceau's opinion lack animation—hence the peacocks. But other people living in the Place Beauvau complained that these birds were too animated, their cries being so persistent as to render sleep impossible. Things reached such a pass that the Prefect of Police was asked to indict his official superior for disturbing the peace of his neighbours, who were all the more indignant because M. Clemenceau went home every night to sleep at his flat in the Rue Franklin, far out of the range of the peacocks' cries. However, a scandal was averted by the Premier allowing a slight operation to be performed on the vocal chords of his pets, which, without otherwise injuring them, rendered them incapable of squawking.

People who complain about the changeable weather we have experienced during the past seven weeks can congratulate themselves that they did not live 86 years ago in the State of Illinois, where the winter of 1836 is still called "the Sudden Change." At noon on December 20, after a warm, rainy morning, the temperature suddenly fell forty degrees. A man riding into Springfield for a marriage licence found the raindrops dripping from his bridle and beard changed "in a second" into jingling icicles. Geese and chickens were suddenly caught by the feet and wings and frozen to the ground. A drove of a thousand hogs being driven to St. Louis rushed together for warmth and formed a huge pile. Those inside were smothered and those outside frozen, and the ghastly pyramid remained on the prairie for months. Men caught on the prairie killed their horses, disembowelled them, and crept into the cavity of their bodies to escape the murderous blizzard. These are not mere "Yankee yarns," but can be found gravely recorded in the standard biography of Abraham Lincoln by Colonel John Hay, former American Minister at the Court of St. James's.

It is reported that Stowe House, near Buckingham, once the princely home of the Dukes of Buckingham and Chandos, has been sold for a theological college in connection with Kelham College. The dukedom became extinct in 1899, but the last duke's daughter, Baroness Kinloss, has been living at Stowe until recently, if she be not there still. De Grammont—or, more likely, Anthony Hamilton himself—said scathingly that a genealogist was a fool with a good memory. But he would be no fool who could tell one off-hand of the family history during the past two centuries of the Stowe folk. The last duke's name was Temple Nugent Brydges Chandos Grenville, which alone suggests a genealogical riot. Stowe has long had the reputation of being one of the most noble houses in the kingdom. Originally built by Peter Temple, it was rebuilt by Sir Richard Temple, Bart, who died in 1647. Enough is said, perhaps, when one states that the total length of its facade is 916 feet. But one can hardly refrain from adding that its pleasure grounds extended to 700 acres, exceeding any in England in size and beauty. Queen Victoria stayed there in 1845, since when a great quiet has settled on the place. In a 30 days' sale its art treasures were disposed of by Christie, in 1848.

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EARLIER SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

(From Our Own Correspondents.)

PROSPEROUS MALAYA.

Singapore, March 4.
The Straits Settlements Association last evening gave a dinner at the Singapore Club to welcome the new Governor.
Replying to the toast of his health the Governor referred to the prosperity of Malaya but said a good many difficulties were ahead. He said: "If there is anything the matter with you, gentlemen, it is that you have been too rich and prosperous to look ahead. You have made money much too easily, you have concentrated too much on making money, you have thought too little and I think it is a very natural way of securing and developing orderly progress in this great community."

GENERAL ROZANOFF.

Shanghai, March 5.
Reports are persistent, apparently authentic, that General Rozanoff and 300 men are due in Shanghai on Saturday or Sunday.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

FRANCE'S OATH.

Paris, March 2.
M. Deschanel, accompanied by Marshal Foch, was present at Bordeaux yesterday at the commemoration of the 50th anniversary of the solemn protest made by Alsace-Lorraine deputies on March 1st, 1871, against the separation of Alsace-Lorraine from France. This was the new President's first official trip. In the afternoon the memorable session of the National Assembly in the Grand Theatre at Bordeaux was re-constituted in an identical setting with the Alsace-Lorraine deputies of today in the seats which were occupied by their predecessors 49 years ago. When M. Deschanel entered the hall the entire assembly rose and sang "The Marseillaise." In an eloquent speech the President retraced the history of 1870-71 and the victory of 1920. He spoke of France's effort to restore prosperity and guarantee security. M. Deschanel added: "By our million and a half dead; by our ten ruined departments; in the presence of Alsace and Lorraine and by our ancestors and our children, we swear not to die without having obtained for France the complete security which her heroism and genius merit."—Havas.

FRENCH RAILROAD STRIKE OVER.

Paris, March 2.
The French railroad strike is over. Following a conference between M. Aulard, railway managers, and railwaymen's federation delegates orders were sent by the latter to the branch unions that work was to be resumed. The principal terms of the settlement of the conflict as set forth by M. Aulard and accepted by the men after a brief discussion are:—The men will receive no salary for the duration of the strike; the dismissal of the men who refused to return to work is annulled; the penalties inflicted in all other cases are to be re-considered in a spirit of justice.—Havas.

Paris, March 1.
The call for a general strike of all employees of French railways did not meet with the response the leaders had hoped for. At many points railwaymen declined to have anything to do with the plans of extremists and the government's call for volunteers to replace strikers met with a wide response. The government reimposed war-time restrictions on coal consumption and ordered earlier closing of hotels, restaurants, cafes, and places of amusement in Paris. Warrants have been issued for the arrest of a few agitators who were inciting railwaymen to disobey mobilisation orders. M. Flaudin, airman, deputy Secretary of State for Air, has undertaken the organisation of a huge service of aeroplanes for carrying letters and telegrams in the event of a further spread of the strike movement. To-day regular air services are to be inaugurated between Paris, Lille, Brussels, Dijon, Lyon, Marseille, Tours, Bordeaux, and London. To-morrow a service will be started to Nancy and Strasbourg.—Havas.

JAPAN AND SOVIET.

Moscow, March 1.
The wireless note which the Soviet government of Russia sent to Japan, proposing the opening of peace negotiations, mentions earlier semi-official pourparlers between the Soviet government and the Japanese Ambassador and proposes to renew negotiations on the basis of the special economic and commercial interests of Japan in the Far East with a view to an agreement satisfactory to both sides. It hoped the Japanese Expeditionary Corps would soon be withdrawn from Siberia.

U.S. LEGISLATURE.

Washington, Feb. 29.
On the appeal of President Wilson the Oklahoma Legislature has ratified an amendment of the federal constitution providing equal suffrage for both sexes.

AMERICAN RAILWAYS.

Washington, March 4.
President Wilson invested the Director of Railroads with the powers conferred upon the Government by the Railroad Bill. He remains Director of Railroads after the return of the railways to private ownership.

(Stop Press Telegrams on Page 8.)

SIBERIAN REFUGEES.

HONGKONG GIFTS APPRECIATED.

Clothes &c. have been received from the following:—Mr. R. L. Bridger, Messrs. Lane Crawford and Co.; Mrs. A. E. Griffin, Barker Road, Peak; Mrs. A. C. Diss; Mrs. Kring (2nd donation per Mrs. W. Dunbar); Mrs. Grimshaw and ladies of Quarry Bay, 6 pr. socks, and clothes; girls of the Diocesan Girls' School, Kowloon, 6 pr. socks and handkerchiefs; Mrs. Lander, St. Paul's College, socks; Mr. G. Hogg, International Bank; Anonymous, 5 parcels.

Money has been received, as follows:—Sale of "White Horse" Posters, \$2.00; Mrs. Strahan, 30 Nathan Road, Kowloon, Tiffin Sweep, \$4.00; "Woolley," \$3.00. The following letter is of interest:—
The Canadian Red Cross Society, Vladivostok, Siberia.
30th January, 1920

Dear Mrs. Stabb,
Your letter of January 15th is just received, and I thank you very much for the information it contains and for the advice that you will continue to send as much refugee and other stuff as you possibly can.

The four cases reached us safely about two weeks ago and were in good shape. The goods are splendid and have given a great deal of relief to needy people here. The old clothing is a God-send to the people, and the quilts, I have not the least doubt, have practically saved lives.

The crowd of refugees awaiting around the entrance to our office every morning appealing for stuff has become so enormous that we have had to appeal for assistance from the Police to keep the passage way open through which we can get back and forward.

On Sunday morning last I secured an interview with the Fortress Commandant here and arranged with him that he should furnish a committee of two or three reliable Russian women, and a motor car for the purpose of visiting the homes of the applicants for help and seeing if they were really deserving cases. We give them the names and addresses and they report upon the conditions they find. In this way we are trying to prevent giving goods to unworthy people, or those who are not in most dire need.

Again thanking you for the shipment, and for the one that is coming, we remain,

Very truly yours,
(sd.) J. S. ATKINSON,

Captain,
for Officer in Medical Stores Department, British Military Mission, Vladivostok.

From the above it will be seen how greatly the little that Hongkong can do is appreciated. The collectors feel much gratitude to those who continue to send garments etc. for the packing—and beg for more. Please send as before to Mrs. Moorhead, 159 Peak; Mrs. W. Dunbar, 7 Queen's Gardens; Helena May Institute; and to Mrs. Lafrentz, who has kindly consented to take the place of Mrs. Stabb, who is leaving the Colony but who asks that parcels may continue to be sent to St. John's Place, Garden Road.

WAR MEMORIAL.

HONGKONG SUB-COMMITTEE'S DECISION.

At a meeting of a special sub-committee of the War Memorial, held last night at the offices of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Company, it was unanimously decided that the memorial should be "a simple and dignified monument to commemorate those who fought and fell in the War." This recommendation will have to be submitted to the General Committee for approval.

The question of a site for the monument was also considered last night, and the feeling was that the best place, for the Colony's tribute to those who fought and fell in the war should be in front of the Hongkong Club. The numerous schemes and suggestions which had been forwarded to the committee were given consideration, and the decision was reached that the larger of these, such as the erection of a new City Hall, were matters which come more under the purview of a Municipality than that of a War Memorial committee.

Mr. S. B. C. Ross was elected by the sub-committee to take over the vacant secretaryship and the following were appointed to act as a special sub-committee to wait on the Government:—Mr. H. H. J. Gompertz, Hon. Mr. John Johnstone and Hon. Mr. N. J. Stabb.

NOTICES.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

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SOME HONGKONG CHANGES.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to make the following appointments, during the absence on leave of His Honour Sir William Rees Davies, Kt., K.C., or until further notice:—His Honour Mr. Henry Hessey Johnston Gompertz to act as Chief Justice, Mr. John Roskrige Wood to act as Puisne Judge, with effect from the 1st March, 1920.

The following appointments are also gazetted:—

Mr. Edward Alexander Irving temporarily to act as First Police Magistrate and Coroner in addition to his other duties.

Mr. Robert Oliphant Hutchison, M. B. E., to be a Director of the Widows and Orphans' Pensions during the absence on leave of the Hon. Mr. Charles McIlvaine Messrs. O. B. E.

Mr. Arthur Ramsden Cavalier to be a Member of the Board of Examiners, vice Mr. Nicholas George Nolan, deceased.

The Hon. Mr. Lau Chu-pak to be an Un-official Member of the Legislative Council for a further period of two years.

Dr. Wilfred Vincent Miller Koch to be a Member of the Sanitary Board for a term of three years with effect from the 1st March, 1920, vice Mr. Francis Bulmer Lyon Bowley, resigned.

BANK RETURNS.

The returns of the average amount of bank notes in circulation and of specie in reserve in Hongkong, during the month ended 29th February, 1920, as certified by the Managers of the respective Banks are:—

Banks.	Average Amount.	Specie in Reserve.
Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, and Hongkong, and Shanghai Banking Corporation.	\$27,412,655.17	\$1,000,000
Mercantile Bank of India, Limited.	\$70,060,550.00	550,000

Total... \$19,182,573.22
Sterling Securities deposited with the Crown Agents valued at £430,000.
+ Securities with the Crown Agents £137,000.

HONGKONG TRADE.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE REPORT.

The fortnightly Price Current and Market Report, published by the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce, states:—

Canton Piece Goods and Fancy Cotton Goods.—Owing to fears of troubles in Canton our market has ruled quiet during the interval. Manchester remains very strong. Many shipments are late and there is a general dearth of spot cargo.

Cotton Yarn.—A fairly good volume of business has transpired. The bulk of the demand ran on the lower counts, which appreciated \$5 to \$7 per bale, while the higher counts were comparatively neglected and values of same remain stationary. Quotations are:—No. 10s at \$232.270. No. 12s at \$250.295. No. 16s at \$290.335. No. 20s at \$320.365. Arrivals 3,500 bales. Sales 5,000 bales. Shipments nil. Unsold Stock 2,000 bales. Bargains 18,000 bales.

Woolens.—Market firm moderate trade doing at enhanced values.

Raw Cotton.—Market is quiet but steady with Indian descriptions nominally quoted at \$44.56 and Chinese grades at \$47.60 per picul.

Metals.—Very little doing since China New Year. Prices well maintained.

Flour Market Report.—Stock: About 200,000 sacks. Quotations: American Patent, \$3.70 per sack; American Cut off, \$3.35 per sack; American Straight, \$3.32 per sack; Shanghai Flour 2nd \$3.27 per sack; Australian No. 1, \$3.28 per sack; Australian No. 2, \$3.10 per sack.

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DUNERA	5,400	14th Mar.	Spore, C'bo & Bombay.
KASHMIR	9,000	18 Mar. 10 a.m.	Marseilles, L'don via C'bo.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS (South)

TAKADA	7,000	12th Mar.	Calcutta via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.
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EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

ST. ALBANS	4,500	30th Apr.	Sandakan, Thursday Is. Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne.
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SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN.

JAPAN	—	6 Mar. 4 p.m.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
KHIVA	9,000	12th Mar.	Shanghai.

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Empress of Russia	May 6	May 24
Empress of Japan	May 26	June 16
Empress of Asia	June 3	June 21
*Monteagle	June 4	June 28
Empress of Russia	July 1	July 19
Empress of Japan	July 20	Aug. 10
Empress of Asia	July 29	Aug. 16
*Monteagle	Aug. 5	Aug. 29
Empress of Russia	Aug. 25	Sept. 13
Empress of Japan	Sept. 14	Oct. 5
Empress of Asia	Sept. 23	Oct. 11

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ATSUTA MARU ... Saturday, 6th Mar. at noon.
SHIDZUKA MARU ... Friday, 19th Mar. at noon.
HAMBURG, LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Colombo,
Suez and Port Said.

DAKAR MARU ... End of April.
TSUYAMA MARU ... End of April.
LIVERPOOL & MARSEILLES via Spore, C'bo, Suez & Port Said.

CALCUTTA MARU ... Thursday, 18th March.
TOBA MARU ... Beginning of April.
MELBOURNE & SYDNEY via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday
Island, Townsville & Brisbane.

TANGO MARU ... Wednesday, 24th Mar. at 11 a.m.
NIKKO MARU ... Wednesday, 21st Apr. at 11 a.m.
NEW YORK & HAVANA via Kobe, Yokohama, Muroran, San
Francisco, Panama & Colon.

* TOTORI MARU ... Saturday, 13th March.
GENOA MARU ... Beginning of April.
SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS via Cape.

TOSA MARU ... End of March.
BOMBAY & COLOMBO via Singapore.
TOTOMI MARU ... Saturday, 6th March.

SHIMOYU MARU ... Wednesday, 17th March.
CALCUTTA & RANGOON via Singapore & Penang.
HAKODATE MARU ... Tuesday, 23rd March.

JAPAN PORTS—Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.
NIKKO MARU ... Wednesday, 24th Mar. at 11 a.m.
AKI MARU ... Saturday, 17th Apr. at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.
YOKOHAMA MARU ... Saturday, 6th March.
SHINRYU MARU (Kobe only) ... Sunday, 7th March.

NICHIO MARU (Kobe only) ... Tuesday, 9th March.
For further information apply to—NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Telephone Nos. 292 & 293. S. YASUDA, Manager.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE

VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—Subject to change without notice.

Steamer	Tons	Leave Hongkong
TENYO MARU	22,000	11th Mar.
SHIMOYU MARU	22,000	1st April
SIRERIA MARU	22,000	1st April
PERIA MARU	9,000	15th April
KOREA MARU	20,100	3rd May

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU,
SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ,
BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA AND IQUIQUE.

HENCE BY TRANS ANDERSON ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamers. Tons. Leave Hongkong.

KIYO MARU 17,000 12th July.

* Steamers are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Service, Ltd. and the West Coast Steamship Co.

Passengers may travel by rail between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to

T. DAICO, Manager, KING'S BUILDINGS.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS.

"NANKING" "NILE" "CHINA"

15,000 tons. 11,000 tons. 10,000 tons.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS & HONOLULU.

"NANKING" "NILE" "CHINA"

Mar. 23rd, 1920. Mar. 7th, at noon.

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE.

O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent,
Princo's Buildings, Ice House Street. Tel. 1934.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS

TO

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For LONDON & ROTTERDAM "SWAZI" 15th March.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to approach the undersigned.

Subject to change without notice.

THE BANK LINE, LTD., General Agents.

or to BEISS & Co. Canton

Hongkong, 3rd Feb. 1920.

FOR NEW YORK.

PRINCE LINE FAR EAST SERVICE.

* "GOTHIC PRINCE" VIA PANAMA 20th March.

* "GAELIC PRINCE" VIA SUEZ 15th April.

* "TUSCAN PRINCE" VIA SUEZ 1st half May.

* "PERSIAN PRINCE" VIA PANAMA 2nd half May.

* Calling at HAVANA.

Steamers proceed VIA PANAMA OR SUEZ CANAL at Owners' option.

For freight and further particulars, apply to

SHEWAN TOMES & CO. Agents.

SHIPPING NEWS.

CANTON HARBOUR—BACK REACH.

Notice is given that an uncharted rocky patch has been found in the Back Reach, Canton Harbour. This rock is situated abreast of Jardine, Matheson & Co.'s Wharf (late Hamburg-American Line Wharf) and is 200 feet in length and 50 feet in breadth and has a least depth over it of 10 feet at low water of spring tides. It lies about parallel to and 150 feet from the outer edge of the wharf. This rock is to be known as the Sha Chung Rock. A black Buoy, to be known as the Sha Chung Rock Buoy, has been established to mark the middle of the rock. A fixed green light is placed on this Buoy from sunset to sunrise.

NEW LINE FROM HONGKONG TO HAVANA.

The establishment of a line of steamers for a service from Hongkong to Havana was announced at New Orleans by the Cuban Consul to China, while en route to his home in Cuba. This service will play a large part in the development of the China rice trade in Cuba and the West Indies, where Chinese rice, according to this authority, is one of the staple foods of the islands. China in return is a vast market for Cuban tobacco and cigars, and the new line will make possible an increased reciprocal trade at a reduced cost because of its directness. The Southern United States will also be given an outlet to foreign trade in China, as New Orleans has been selected as a port of call for vessels on the return trip.

SALE OF THE STEAMER RIVER CLYDE.

Without it must be told—even a mention of her deathless fame, the River Clyde, apparently no longer regarded as a modern Horse of Troy but merely as a hulk of so much old steel, was "knocked down" at auction at the Baltic Exchange recently for £11,500. The successful bidders were a well-known firm of British brokers, Messrs. Harris and Dixon Limited, but it is understood that the purchase was made by them for Spanish shipowners. Bidding started at £3,000 only. At first bidders had to be coaxed, but soon, with advances of hundreds and fifties, the offers crept up until the auctioneer's hammer fell when £11,500 had been offered. The River Clyde long lay off Sedd-el-Bahr, where she was beached on April 25, 1915. She was riddled with shot, and when she was deserted she was pillaged by the Turks. Last year she was brought to Malta and lies there now in a seriously damaged state. Originally she was a collier of 3,913 tons gross, built by Russell and Co., of Port Glasgow, in 1905, and managed by Messrs. H. E. Moss and Co. A distinguished visitor to the auction was Commodore Edward Unwin R. N., V. C., C. M. G., C. B., who devised the exploit and commanded the ship. Evidently sentiment brought him to the auction room. His presence lifted the proceedings out of the commonplace. After the River Clyde was disposed of by order of the Government, the Sobo, originally an Elder, Dempster liner but acquired during the war by the Admiralty, was offered for sale. The vessel is of 3,652 tons gross, built by Barclay, Carle in 1899, and was sold yesterday, as she now lies in the Thames, for £8,000. The buyers were Messrs. W. R. Davis and Co., of Liverpool. The little paddle steamer Prince Edward, originally in the passenger service between Liverpool and the Isle of Man, and then adapted to Admiralty uses, was next offered. After a first offer of £2,000, bidding crept up until for £5,600 she was bought, as she now lies at Devonport, by Messrs. Job. Pas, of Holland. The full conditions were then read of the proposed sale of the wooden steamer Eucharlee, by order of the United States Shipping Board, Emergency Fleet Corporation. However, bidding was very slow, and after £12,000 was offered the vessel was withdrawn. The Eucharlee was built at Brunswick, Ga., in 1919, by the United States Marine Corporation, and now lies in a damaged condition in the Birkenhead Graving Dock.

ENGLISHMAN KILLED BY ARABS.

Basra, January 23.—A report has reached Baghdad by air from Aleppo that Mr. Alexander Fleming, a British civil engineer, was killed by Arabs near Deir-zor while travelling by motor-car from Aleppo to Baghdad. He was apparently murdered for the sake of the small amount of money he carried.

SHIPPING.

INDO CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

Destination	Steamer	Sailing
HAIPHONG	Taksang	Mon., 8th Mar. at 8 a.m.
SHANGHAI	Hangsang	Wed., 10th Mar. at d'light.
MANILA	Yuensang	Fri., 12th Mar. at 3 p.m.
TIENTSIN	Cheongsing	Sun., 14th Mar. at d'light.
KOBE	Namsang	Wed., 17th Mar. at 5 p.m.
STRAITS & Calcutta	Laisang	Fri., 23rd Mar. at 3 p.m.
SANDAKAN	Hinsang	Sat., 27th Mar. at noon.

CALCUTTA LINE.—This line now affords regular sailings to Calcutta, Penang and Singapore according to the following schedule:—Sailings from Calcutta proceed via Straits and Hongkong to Japan, Oceania and Shanghai.

All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and carry a fully qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Through tickets can be obtained and through Bills of lading are issued to all Northern and Western Ports via Shanghai.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly of passengers and cargo, calling at 1 cities when convenient.

BORNEO LINE.—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer serving as a cargo accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of lading for Kedah, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Labai Davao.

TIENTSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to November between Hongkong and Tientsin calling at Wafangdian and Chien.

CALCUTTA LINE.

S.S. "LAISANG" will be despatched on or about 23rd March for SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA.

Through Bills of Lading issued to RANGOON, PORT SWETTENHAM and MADRAS.

For Freight or Passage apply to

JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LTD.

General Managers.

Telephone No. 215.

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers	To Sail
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	Chenan	6th Mar. at 4 p.m.
FOOCHOW	Tientsin	7th Mar. at d'light.
SHANGHAI	Shantung	8th Mar. at d'light.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	Changchow	9th Mar. at 10 a.m.
AMOY, SHAI & PUKOW	Sulyang	9th Mar. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Sunning	11th Mar. at noon.
WWEI & TIENTSIN	Kueichow	13th Mar. at 3 p.m.

SHANGHAI LINE.—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation amidships. Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai (thrice weekly) and Tientsin weekly, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze, and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE.—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Telephone No. 36.

Hongkong Mar. 6, 1920.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS SERVICE.

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers. Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.
FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW AND RETURN.
(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships	Captain	Leaving
Haihong	W. C. Passmore	FRI, 5th Mar. at 1 p.m.
Haiching	A. H. Stewart	TUES, 9th Mar. at 1 p.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Lapraik & Co., General Managers.

For NEW ORLEANS.

THE U. S. SHIPPING BOARD

S.S. "ASKAWAKE"

ABOUT MIDDLE MARCH, 1920.

For freight space and particulars apply to—

THE ADMIRAL LINE

AGENTS.

TELEPHONE 2477 & 2478.

5TH FLOOR

Hotel Mansions.

SHIPPING.

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.
LONDON, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

"CANADA MARU" Middle of March.
"CELEBS MARU" (Call Marseilles) Middle of April.
CENOA & BOMBAY—Monthly service. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Co.'s steamer.

BUENOS AIRES—Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town via Singapore.

"CANADA MARU" Saturday, 6th March.
"TACOMA MARU" Wednesday, 31st March.
"JACOMA MARU" End of April.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via S'pore.
"SAIGON MARU" Thursday, 11th March.

"GANGES MARU" Middle of April.
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE—Monthly service taking cargo to New Zealand and Pacific Islands.

"MADRAS MARU" Thursday, 11th March.
SAIGON, BANGKOK & SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly Service.

"UNNAN MARU" Thursday, 1st April.
VICTORIA & VANCOUVER—Tacoma via Manila, Keelung, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi & Yokohama.

"ARABIA MARU" Tuesday, 20th April.
"MANILA MARU" Tuesday, 20th April.

KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive at and depart from the O. S. K. wharf, near the Harbour Office.

"KAIJO MARU" Sunday, 7th March.
TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOY.

"SOSHU MARU" Thursday, 11th March.
JAPAN PORTS—Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi & Yokohama.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—
Y. YASUDA, Manager.

Tel. No. 744 and 745

No. 1, Queen's Building.

AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE.

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES & AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
SAILING (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Steamer.	Arrives Hongkong from Australia	Leaves Hongkong for Australia.
CHANGSHA	24th March.	29th March.

This steamer is fitted with Refrigerating machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of ice, fresh provisions etc., and has superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian ports.

For Freight and Passage apply to

Butterfield & Swire. Agents.

Telephone No. 36.

FOR NEW YORK & BOSTON.

THE U. S. SHIPPING BOARD.

S.S. "SAGAPORACK"

ABOUT MARCH 9TH.
Via PANAMA.

S.S. "WINJAH"

ABOUT APRIL 10TH.
Via PANAMA.

S.S. "WEST WIND"

ABOUT APRIL 17TH.
Via PANAMA.

S.S. "DRYDEN"

ABOUT APRIL 17TH.
Via PANAMA.

For freight space and particulars apply to:—

THE ADMIRAL LINE

AGENTS. 5th floor Hotel Mansions
Telephones 2477 & 2475

SHIPPING.



TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE.
Operating the following U. S. Shipping Board Steamers.

For SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA, VANCOUVER.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	For
"ELKTON"	Japan	17th Mar.	18th Mar.	Seattle
"ELDRIDGE"	Japan	18th Mar.	19th Mar.	Tacoma
"CITY OF SPOKANE"	Japan	19th Mar.	20th Mar.	Victoria

For PORTLAND direct.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	For
"ABERDEEN"	Japan	12th Mar.	13th Mar.	Portland
"PAWLITT"	Japan	13th Mar.	14th Mar.	Portland
"WIBAN"	Japan	14th Mar.	15th Mar.	Portland
"COAKER"	Japan	15th Mar.	16th Mar.	Portland

Through Bills of Lading issued to OYKLAND COMMON PORTS.

FOR FREIGHT AND PARTICULARS APPLY TO

THE ADMIRAL LINE

Telephone 2477 & 2475 5th Floor, Hotel Mansions.

THE DOLLAR S. S. LINE.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

VANCOUVER

STEAMER "HAROLD DOLLAR" SAILING DATE 21st March.

FOR NEW YORK VIA PANAMA.

"MELVILLE DOLLAR" 8th March.

Through Bills of Lading issued to all parts of United States or Canada.
Movements subject to change without notice.

For particulars for freight apply to:—

THE ROBERT DOLLAR CO.

GENERAL POST OFFICE BUILDING
THIRD FLOOR

TEL. 795, 792.

SAN FRANCISCO DIRECT.

U.S.S.B.

"WEST HARTS"

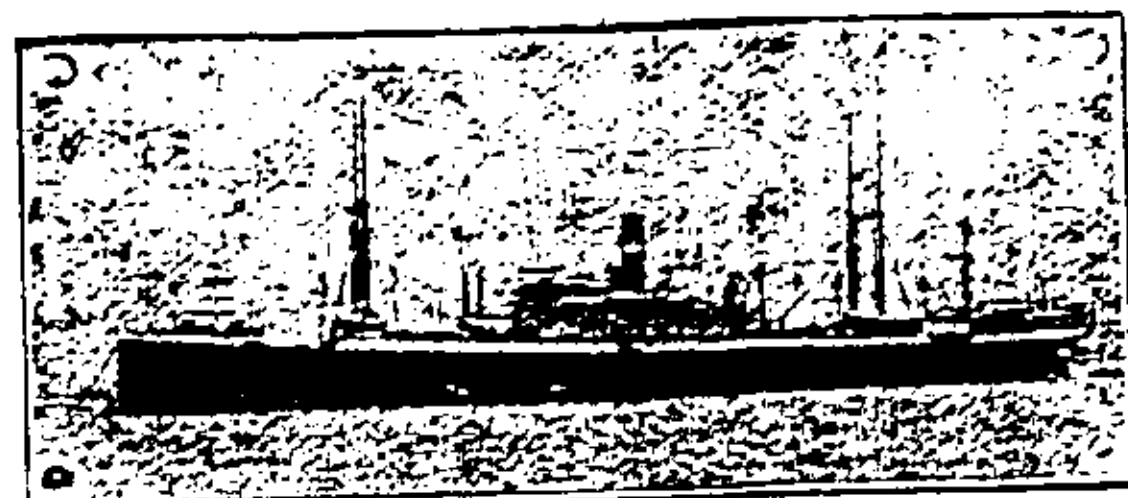
March 6th, 1920

THE ROBERT DOLLAR CO.,

Tel. 795 & 792

Gen. P. O. Bldg. 3rd Floor.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.



Regular Fortnightly Service between
JAVA, CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	For
Tjitoel	Java	in port	6th Mar.	Saigon.
Tjikini	Japan	in port	9th Mar.	Java
Tjimanok	Java	in port	10th Mar.	S'hai, Japan.
Tjitroem	Java	in port	15th Mar.	—

"The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia."

ALSO OPERATING

JAVA PACIFIC LIJN.

Next Sailing for SAN FRANCISCO.

S.S. "BONDOWOSO"

on or about 10th March.

Through Bills of Lading issued to U.S.A. and Canadian Overland Points.

For Freight and Passage apply to the

Java-China-Japan Lijn.

Telephone No. 1574.

oYrk Buildings.

SHIPPING.

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

STEAMSHIP SERVICES.

Regular Sailings to NEW YORK.
VIA PANAMA CANAL.

"MUNCASTER CASTLE"

Sailing on or about March 23rd.

LLOYD TRIESTINO.

BRINDISI, VENICE & TRIESTE.

S.S. "PILSNA"

Sailing on or about March 23th.

S.S. "PERSIA"

Sailing on or about March 3rd.

NANYO YUSEN KAISHA LTD.

(SOUTH SEA MAIL S.S. CO.)

Regular services between

JAPAN, HONGKONG & JAVA.

For JAVA, S.S. "BANN MARU"

Sailing on 9th March.

For JAVA, S.S. "BORNEO MARU"

Sailing on 17th March.

For JAPAN, S.S. "RIOJUN MARU"

Sailing on or about March 21st.

OCEAN TRANSPORT CO., LTD.

(TAIYO KAIYU KAISHA)

Steamship services Trans-Pacific.
also to Australia, Europe, etc.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to South African ports, with transshipment at Calcutta, in conjunction with the Indo-China S.N. Co., Ltd., and Apar Lines.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines apply to:—

DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

NEW YORK DIRECT.

Joint service of the

"BLUE FUNNEL" LINE

(Ocean S. S. Co., Ltd., & China Mutual S. N. Co., Ltd.)

AND

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE

(Ellerman & Bucknall S. S. Co., Ltd.)

Sailings from Hongkong.

Steamer	Via	Expected on or about
"ANTILIOCHUS"	via Suez	9th March.
"CHARLTON HALL"	via Panama	26th March.
"JASON"	via Suez	10th April.

* Calls at Havana.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.

Subject to change without notice.

For freight and particulars apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE or THE BANK LINE, LD, HONGKONG.
HONGKONG & CANTON REISS & CO. CANTON.

VESSELS LOADING.

EUROPE, USA, ETC.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about
Atusta M.	N. Y. K.	Mar. 6
Canada M.	O. S. K.	Mar. 6
Nile	C. M. Co.	Mar. 6
West Sequans	P. M. Co.	Mar. 6
Melville	D. R. D. Co.	Mar. 8
Kasimir	P. & O.	Mar. 8
Itola	P. & O.	Mar. 8
Antiochus	B. L.	Mar. 9
Sagaporaek	A. L.	Mar. 9
Bondowoso	J. C. J. L.	Mar. 10
Van Wacwysck	J. C. J. L.	Mar. 11
Tenyo M.	T. K. K.	Mar. 11
E. of Russia	C. P. O. S.	Mar. 11
Madrass M.	O. S. K.	Mar. 11
Abercos	P. & O.	Mar. 12
Takada	P. & O.	Mar. 12
Tottori M.	N. Y. K.	Mar. 13
Dunera	P. & O.	Mar. 14
Swazi	B. L.	Mar. 15
West Mingo	A. L.	Mar. 15
Shinyo M.	N. Y. K.	Mar. 17
Fushimi M.	N. Y. K.	Mar. 17
Elkton	A. L.	Mar. 17
Calcutta M.	N. Y. K.	Mar. 18
Shidzuoka M.	N. Y. K.	Mar. 19
Gothic Prince	B. & S.	Mar. 20
Archer	P. M. Co.	Mar. 20
Harold D.	R. D. Co.	Mar. 21
Tijma M.	N. Y. K.	Mar. 21
Endicott	A. L.	Mar. 22
Nanking	C. M. Co.	Mar. 23
Monteagle	C. P. O. S.	Mar. 23
Tango M.	N. Y. K.	Mar. 24
Charlton Hall	B. L.	Mar. 26
E. of Japan	C. P. O. S.	Mar. 29
Pawlett	A. L.	Mar. 29
Changsha	B. & S.	Mar. 29
Tacoma M.	O. S. K.	Mar. 31
Tosa M.	N. Y. K.	Mar. 31
Genoa M.	N. Y. K.	Mar. 31
Shinyo M.	T. K. K.	Apr. 1
Siberia M.	T. K. K.	Apr. 1
Eldridge	A. L.	Apr. 2
Arabia M.	O. S. K.	Apr. 6
Jason	B. L.	Apr. 10
Katori M.	N. Y. K.	Apr. 13
Gaelic Prince	S. T. Co.	Apr. 15
West Wind	A. L.	Apr. 17
Manila M.	O. S. K.	Apr. 20

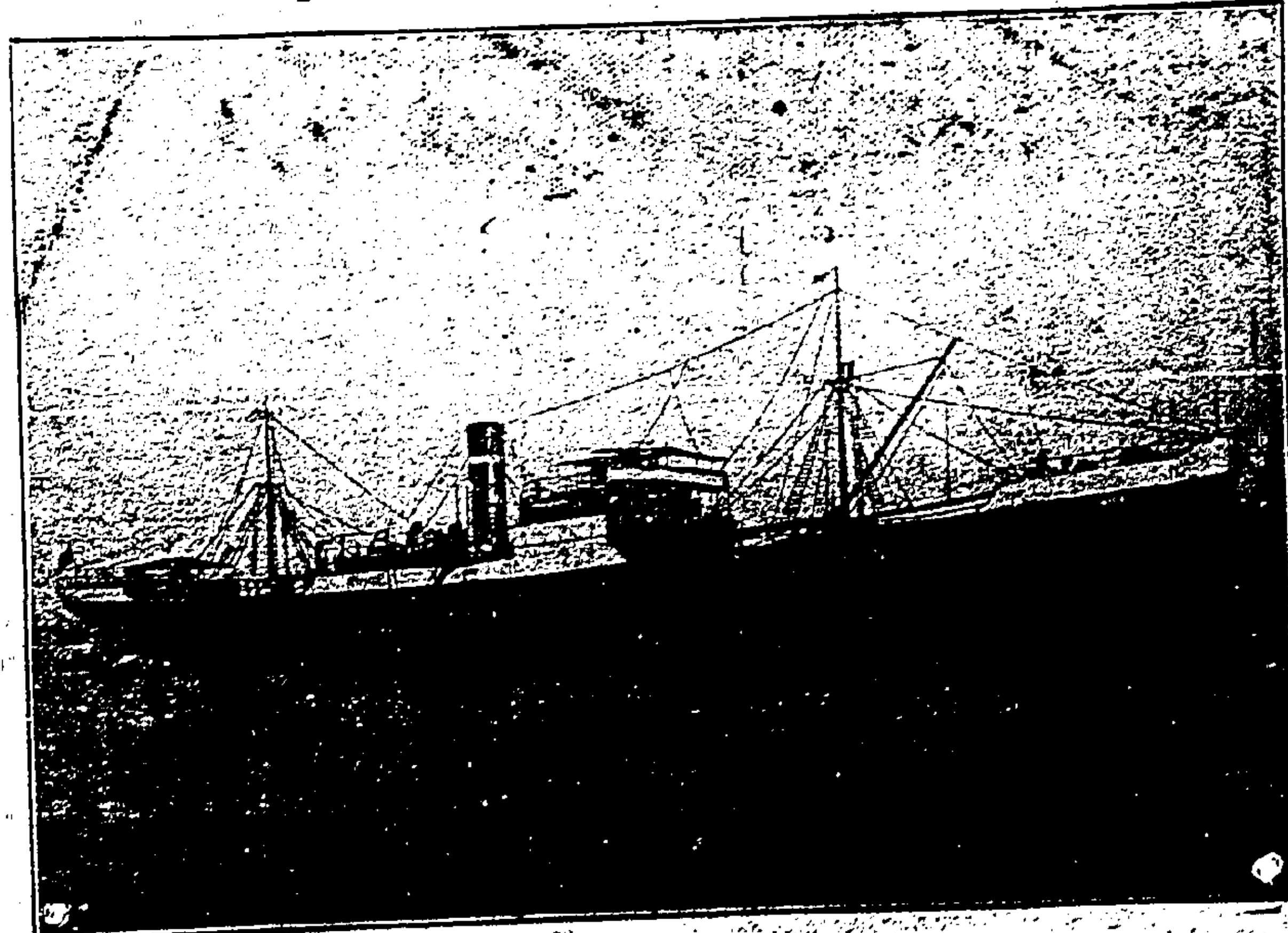
JAPAN, COAST PORTS, ETC.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about
Taksang	J. M. Co.	Mar. 6
Chenan	B. & S.	Mar. 6
Tjileboet	J. C. J. L.	Mar. 6
Totomi M.	N. Y. K.	Mar. 6
Yokohama M.	N. Y. K.	Mar. 6
Kaijo M.	O. S. K.	Mar. 7
Shinyu M.	N. Y. K.	Mar. 7
Tientsin	B. & S.	Mar. 7
Tjikini	J. C. J. L.	Mar. 8
Changchow	B. & S.	Mar. 9
Haiching	D. L. Co.	Mar. 9
Suiyang	B. & S.	Mar. 9
Nichiyu M.	N. Y. K.	Mar. 9
Shantung	B. & S.	Mar. 9
Hangsang	J. M. Co.	Mar. 10
Tjimanok	J. C. J. L.	Mar. 10
Saigon M.	O. S. K.	Mar. 11
Sunning	B. & S.	Mar. 11
Yuensang	J. M. Co.	Mar. 12
Khiva	P. & O.	Mar. 12
Kueichow	B. & S.	Mar. 13
Cheongshing	J. M. Co.	Mar. 14
Tjitaroem	J. C. J. L.	Mar. 15
Namsang	J. M. Co.	Mar. 17
Laisang	J. M. Co.	Mar. 23
Hakodate	N. Y. K.	Mar. 23
Nikko M.	N. Y. K.	Mar. 24
Pakhoi	B. & S.	Mar. 29
Persia M.	N. Y. K.	Apr. 19
Suwa M.	N. Y. K.	May. 2
Kiyo M.	T. K. K.	July. 12
Unnan M.	O. S. K.	Apr. 1
Jason	B. L.	Apr. 10
Katori M.	N. Y. K.	Apr. 13
Aki M.	N. Y. K.	Apr. 17
Nikko	N. Y. K.	Apr. 21
Tacoma M.	O. S. K.	Mar. Apr.
Ganger M.	O. S. K.	Mar. Apr.

THE HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK & CO., LTD.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "MANIFESTO" HONGKONG

Codes Used: A1; A.B.C. Fifth Edition: Engineering, First and Second Edition; Western Union and Watkins.
Dock Owners, Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers,
Iron and Brass Founders, Forge Masters, Electricians.



S.S. "PIONEER" (ex "WAR BOMBER") 8,240 tons D.W.; 5,195 tons gross
Built and engined by The Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.,
to the order of the British Government.

Please Address Enquiries to the Chief Manager

R. M. DYER, B.Sc. M.I.N.A., Kowloon Dock, HONGKONG.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

OPERATING THE NEW FIRST CLASS STEAMERS
"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" & "COLOMBIA"
HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO
Via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama & Honolulu.
THE SUNSHINE BELT

THE MOST COMFORTABLE ROUTE TO AMERICA AND EUROPE.
SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG AT NOON.

S.S. "ECUADOR" Wednesday, Mar. 24th.

ALSO

The following U. S. Shipping Board vessels
S.S. "WEST SEQUANA" Tuesday March 9th, for San Francisco, via Shanghai, Yokohama and Honolulu.
S.S. "WEST MINGO" Monday 15th March, for San Francisco, via Shanghai, Yokohama and Honolulu.
S.S. "ARCHER" Saturday 20th March, for San Francisco via Shanghai, Yokohama and Honolulu.
S.S. "WEST KASSON" Late April, for Baltimore, via Suez and usual Ports of call.

HONGKONG-CALCUTTA SERVICE.

S.S. "LAKE GILPEN" Monday March 8th, for Madras via Haiphong, Saigon, S'pore, Port Swettenham, Klang, Hongkong & Calcutta.
Cargo accepted on through bills of lading to Baltimore, Havana, Central and South American ports.

For further information apply to:—

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

Hotel Mansions,

TELEPHONE 141.

Cable Address "SOLANO."

STOP PRESS TELEGRAMS.

FRENCH RAILWAY STRIKE.

ARTICLE WRITERS TO BE ARRESTED.

Paris, February 28.

The Police have raided the office of the newspaper *Libertaire*, and warrants have been issued for the arrest of the authors of articles in the *Libertaire*, urging the 1920 conscripts and the railwaymen to rebel, desert and pillage, and also the authors of appeals to railwaymen not to answer calling up notices. Many railwaymen disregarded the notices which were delivered to the offices of the Trade Unions. New notices will be sent to the men's homes. At a meeting of the Cabinet the President signed a Decree authorising the requisition of motor cars. A very large number are volunteering to maintain the food supply and transport system.

WILL THE STRIKE SPREAD?

Paris, February 29.

The extent to which the railwaymen have complied with the general strike order is not yet definitely known. The mobilised railwaymen are generally responding well to the calling up notices. All the main line services are much restricted and all suburban services, except the Nord, are completely disorganised. All steps have been taken to safeguard the food supplies of Paris. In view of the General Confederation of Labour assuming the control of the strike movement it is regarded as probable that the strike will soon extend to other unions, for example the Dockers, Seamen, Electricians, Building Employes, and Metal Workers. The Government is confident of its ability to control the situation, by taking stringent precautions to maintain order.

A LEGAL POSITION.

Paris, February 2.

It is reported that the authorities are arresting strikers evading mobilisation. Patriotic societies are overwhelming M. Millerand with offers of help for the running of trains. The Federation of Railwaymen has rejected the Premier's offer of arbitration, because it is conditional on a resumption of work. The general strike order has hitherto practically unaffected the situation and there is even a tendency to improvement. The restricted train services are continuing. Legal men express the opinion that the issue of the general strike order after the mobilisation was ordered constitutes a violation of the law of 1881, and the Minister of Justice is considering the arrest and prosecution of the leaders.

TRIAL OF GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS.

FORTY-SIX OFFENDERS SELECTED.

Paris, February 29.

Reuter is authoritatively informed that the Allies have agreed that the German Court of Justice shall be permitted to try a number of selected war criminals as test cases. It has been decided to furnish Germany with a list of forty-six names, Britain choosing seven, France twelve, Belgium fifteen, Italy four, Poland and Rumania the remaining eight.

Britain's list will mostly concern submarine atrocities.

The cases chosen are plain and straight-forward, in which the accused are obviously guilty of the vilest violation of the laws governing warfare.

If the test cases are properly carried out it is probable that the Allied lists, comprising 800 criminals, will be drastically reduced.

An Allied legal representative will attend the trials to ensure that there is no favouritism shown and the production of all evidence.

GERMANY SHOULD BE TRUSTED.

London, March 3.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Frederick Hall asked if the German Government did not punish war criminals, would the British Government take steps to see that the terms of the Peace Treaty were carried out?

Mr. Bonar Law replied that the Allies had reserved all rights under the Treaty, but thought it would be a great mistake to assume that the German Government was not ready to give a real trial.

JAPANESE DIET DISSOLVED.

OWING TO FRANCHISE DISPUTE.

Washington, February 29.

It is reported that the Japanese Diet has been dissolved owing to profound differences between the Cabinet and the majority parties as regards the extension of the franchise, and, following on violent scenes in the Diet on the subject.

THE CAIRO SERVICE AEROPLANE.

London, February 29.

The *Times* states that the Cairo service Vickers Vimy has made a forced descent at Elder, northwards of Wady Halfa, and is reported to be smashed.

BIG ISSUE OF EXCHEQUER BONDS.

London, March 3.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Chamberlain stated that the 5½ per cent. Exchequer Bond issue totalled £160,000,000, including £50,000,000 cash. The result was most satisfactory, exceeding expectations. A total of £198,000,000 Exchequer Bonds will mature in 1920.

The *Morning Post* announces that cash subscriptions to the 5½ per cent Exchequer bonds totalled on February 28 £53,550,000 exceeding the most sanguine estimates. The amount does not include subscriptions through the banks and Post Office. The newspaper attributes the success mainly to the option given, regarding the time of conversion.

COMPANY MEETING.

A. S. WATSON AND CO., LTD.

The thirty-fifth annual general meeting of shareholders of Messrs. A. S. Watson and Company was convened at the Hongkong Hotel to-day at noon, for the purpose of receiving the report of the General Managers together with a statement of accounts. Mr. J. D. Humphreys was in the chair and there were present Hon. Sir Paul Chater, C.M.G., Mr. J. Scott Harston, and Mr. G. W. Barton (Directors), Mr. J. A. Tarrant (Secretary) and the following shareholders:—Messrs. D. E. Clark, C. B. Byers, M. S. Northcote, W. Morley, G. Rapp, and F. W. Stapleton.

The Chairman said:—Gentlemen, I propose with your permission to adopt the usual procedure and take the report and statement of accounts as read. A comparison of same with those of previous years cannot fail to be gratifying shareholders. On no previous occasion have trading profits reached such a high level, and only once have the net profits now shown been exceeded. That was in 1900, when the trading profits were supplemented by no less a sum than \$82,173, in respect of property sales. We have for some years past had under consideration the closing of the Victoria Dispensary. Last year matters were brought to a head through the difficulty in obtaining new qualified men to replace those that had gone to the war, never to return. It was decided, therefore, to close down without any further delay. The closing down involved some loss, which has been provided for in the accounts before you. Our stocks in hand are actually larger than usual, although owing to the higher exchange, their dollar value is shown to be \$47,247.31 less. Haynes' mortgage no longer figures in the accounts, same having been paid off during the period under review. With regard to the item "Secured Loans \$70,000," most of this sum has now been called up. We considered it prudent in view of the threatened stringency of the money market, to keep this money more or less liquid and not to invest it for any long period. I trust the proposed payment of \$5,000, to Staff Provident Fund meets with your approval. It has been customary to allocate grants of this description to members of the Staff Provident Fund pro rata according to length of service; those members with less than one year's service not participating, and it is proposed to follow the same procedure on this occasion. I have no further remarks to make, and I shall be pleased to answer any questions shareholders may have to ask.

Mr. M. S. Northcote:—I have much pleasure in seconding the adoption of the Accounts, and in doing so I wish to congratulate the Directors on the very satisfactory result of their ten months' work.

Put to the meeting the motion was unanimously agreed to.

The Hon. Sir Paul Chater, Mr. J. Scott Harston and Mr. G. W. Barton were re-elected as Directors for the ensuing year on the motion of the Chairman seconded by Mr. D. E. Clarke.

Messrs. F. Maitland and C. Bernard Brown, A.C.A., were re-appointed Auditors at a remuneration of \$400 each. This was proposed by the Chairman and seconded by Mr. C. B. Byers.

The meeting terminated with the announcement by the Chairman that dividend warrants would be ready on Monday and could be obtained on application.

St. John's Cathedral

ORGAN RECITAL

Monday next at 6 P.M.

BY

Mr. Denman Fuller.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE VICTORIA THEATRE

COMING!

COMING!

FOR A FEW DAYS ONLY.

MISS OLGA STEFFANOVICH



THE RUSSIAN CHAMPION DANCER
WILL GIVE A BRILLIANT EXHIBITION
OF CLASSIC DANCING AT THE VICTORIA.

DON'T MISS THE OPPORTUNITY.

NOTICE.

THE GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LTD.

THE THIRTY-FIRST ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS of the Company will be held at the Offices of the Company, St. George's Building, Chater Road, Victoria, Hongkong on Saturday, the 20th day of March, 1920, at 11.30 o'clock in the forenoon for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the Directors for the year ending 31st December, 1919, and declaring a Dividend.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY the 11th March 1920 until SATURDAY the 20th March, 1920, both days inclusive. By order of the BOARD OF DIRECTORS. Hongkong, 5th March, 1920.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

S.S. "WEST SEQUANA." From SAN FRANCISCO via JAPAN PORTS, SHANGHAI and MANILA.

The above mentioned vessel having arrived from the above mentioned Ports, consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their cargo will be landed at their risk into the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's godowns at West Point, and stored at Consignees' risk.

Consignees of cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of the Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before bills of Lading can be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on March 11th at 10 a.m. All claims must be presented within a week of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized.

No claim will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns and all goods remaining undelivered after March 12th, will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature immediately.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO. As Operators, U.S. Shipping Board. Hongkong, 5th March, 1920.

G. R.

NOTICES.

Particulars and Conditions of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on Monday, the 8th day of March, 1920, at 3 p.m., at the Offices of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of one Lot of Crown Land at Kowloon, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the KING, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

Section No.	Locality.	Boundary Measurements.	Area in Acres, Roods, and Perches.	Estimated Value.
1	North of the Victoria Harbour, between the Victoria Harbour and the Victoria Harbour.	100 feet by 100 feet.	1.0000	10,000
2	South of the Victoria Harbour, between the Victoria Harbour and the Victoria Harbour.	100 feet by 100 feet.	1.0000	10,000

THE BANK LINE LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES. AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE.

From NEW YORK.

The Steamship "SWAZI"

having arrived, Consignees of cargo are informed that all goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of Hols Wharf, Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

No claim will be admitted after the goods have left the Godown, and all goods remaining undelivered after the 13th March will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 20th March, 1920, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays & Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and noon, within the free storage period.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

THE BANK LINE LTD. General Agents. Hongkong, 6th March, 1920.

NOTICE.

ACCOUNTANT.

Chinese Gentleman, with thorough knowledge of foreign book-keeping and able to write and speak the Chinese and English languages is wanted as Accountant in a large engineering enterprise with its seat in Canton. Security must be guaranteed to a value of \$3,000.

Applications, written in Chinese and English, giving particulars about experience, age and present position, should be sent to "C.V." Post, rest, Canton, before the 15th of March.

NOTICE.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

The Final Dividend declared for the year ending 31st December, 1919, at the rate of Two Pounds Five Shillings Sterling together with a Bonus of Three Pounds Ten Shillings Sterling per share is payable on and after Monday the 1st day of March 1920, at the Offices of the Corporation, where Shareholders are requested to apply for Warrants.

By order of the Court of Directors, N. J. STABBE, Chief Manager. Hongkong, 28th February 1920.

NOTICE.

CHINA SUGAR REFINING CO., LTD.

THE FORTY-SECOND ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Offices of the General Agents, Pedder's Street, on Wednesday the 24th instant at 11.30 a.m. for the purpose of receiving the Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December 1919.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 10th to 24th March, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO. General Agents. Hongkong, 5th March, 1920.

WANTED.

WANTED.—Position as Manager or Assistant Manager open for Young Man (Unmarried) with experience in General Import and Export Business in China. Replies with Testimonials and full particulars to Box 324 "Hongkong Telegraph"

NOTICE.

The Master, Owners and Agents of the U.S.S.B. steamer "West Kader" will not be responsible for debts contracted by the crew. G. JOHNSON, Master. STRUTHERS & DIXON, INC., Agents. Hongkong, 5th March, 1920.

NOTICE.

REPULSE BAY HOTEL.

SATURDAY, March 6th.—TEA DANCING from 4 to 7 p.m. DINNER DANCE from 8 p.m. SUNDAY, March 7th.—Orchestral Concerts during Tiffin and Afternoon Tea.

NOTICE.

NEW FRENCH LOAN 5%.

Price of issue Frs 100 Redeemable at Frs 150 in 60 years by half yearly drawings. Interest payable on the 1st of May & 1st of November. Drawings to take place on the 15th of March & the 15th of September of each year. 1st drawing on the 15th of September 1920. 1st coupon of Frs 3.50 to be paid on the 1st of November 1920. Subscriptions will be received up to the 10th of March next by the:

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE L. Bérindague, Manager.

NOTICE.

NEW FRENCH LOAN 5% 1920

Under the guarantee of the French Republic

The Local Branch of the BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE will receive subscriptions for the New French Loan 5% 1920 from the 19th instant to the 10th of March next.

The Loan is free of income tax and redeemable in 60 Years at 15% by half-yearly drawings, the interest coupons being payable on 1st May and 1st November of each year.

Fully paid subscriptions at par. Partly paid subscriptions at 101% purporting:

Fr. 25.—when subscribing Fr. 25.—on the 1st of April Fr. 25.—on the 16th of July Fr. 25.—on the 1st of August 1920.

M. ROUET DE JOURNEL, Manager. Hongkong, 16th February, 1920.

NOTICE.

UNIVERSITY OF HONGKONG.

SPECIAL CONGREGATION.

Owing to alterations in shipping movements, the Special Congregation announced for March 8th will be held at 4 p.m. on March 7th.

Guests are requested kindly to accept this, the only intimation. The Degree Ceremony will take place at 4 p.m. and Tea will be served after the Ceremony.

N. TEESDALE MACKINTOSH, Registrar.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

Wednesday the 10th March 1920.

commencing at 12 o'clock noon at their Sales Rooms,

No. 8 Des Vœux Road Central, Corner of Ice House Street.

The S.S. "WING PING"

together with her machinery, engines, tackles, appurtenances and furniture, as she now lies at Shumshui Harbour. She is a Chinese Ship registered in Canton—Length 141 feet, breadth 24.4 feet, depth 9.2 feet, gross tonnage 501.45 tons and registered tonnage 298.87 tons approximately. Full particulars and conditions of sale can be obtained from the undersigned.

Dated the 4th March 1920.

Messrs. HUGHES & HOUGH Auctioneers, or J. H. GARDINER, solicitor, 29, Queen's Road Central.

LORD HALDANE'S CANDOUR.

NO LIBERAL-LABOUR RULE AT PRESENT.

Viscount Haldane was the guest of the Scottish Liberal Club at luncheon in Edinburgh recently. Speaking of the future of Liberalism, he said: "We cannot turn out the Coalition. We have no party to put in its place at present." He did not agree with what Mr. Churchill said the other day about Labour or any other party. Labour had succeeded in capturing the height while Liberals were down in the plain. It was the idealism of Labour which had enabled it to attract a great body of religious men to its side. That was the secret of the loss of Spens Valley and other constituencies which had passed away from Liberalism.

"I look at the well-meaning resolutions passed by the Liberal Federation of Birmingham last September," continued Lord Haldane, "admirable platitudes, but not an ounce of spirit in them. People will no more listen to these things than they will listen to old-fashioned preachers on the dogma of verbal inspiration, attractive fifty or sixty years ago. If we are to set ourselves right what we have to do is to recapture the heights, to go in the spirit of Gladstone and Bright to the people, and say: 'We, too, have noble ideals to preach, even wider than those of Labour. We do not desire to quarrel with Labour, we do desire to show that our objects and our ideals are as high as theirs, if that be possible.'"

Referring to nationalisation, he argued that what municipalities had done for light, power, water, and tramways, the State might manage to do with other things. But a new class of State servants would have to be trained to handle great undertakings like railways, the electrical industry, and possibly even the mines.

"I do not think," he remarked, "that Labour is very near coming into power at the present time, not so near as people think. I do not think that Liberalism can come into power just yet, nor any other party, but what I do think is that by some means we Liberals, framing ideals which are as high as those of Labour, will have to agree with Labour upon methods which, allowing for freedom of opinion and programme, will make it possible for us to work together at the same problems, the problems that a united Opposition ought to work at if it is to prepare to form a great and powerful Government."

The speaker added that the Lord Chancellor had delivered himself upon the subject of the Coalition with his customary directness. He had accused the Coalition of being invertebrate and inept. "Well," said Lord Haldane, "I am very glad when anything is said in public life to which all parties can agree." (Loud laughter.) The Coalition had, he said, done some good things and it was because of the good things that it was tolerated; but it was plain that the handwriting on the wall was against the Coalition.

Speaking of the Society, Lord Haldane said that something was wrong with the Liberal Party, as it was only the third party in the State. He was not there to quarrel with the idealism of Labour, but the people at large did not endorse the details of the Labour programme, and if Labour came into office it would have great difficulty with its programme. Liberalism was a spirit, and not merely a letter. It was always developing and expanding.

What was wanted was a well-ordered State, in which the Government should not be something apart from the people's com-

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

EMPIRE TRADE YEAR.

The Imperial Statistical Conference recently, under the chairmanship of Mr. A. W. Flux, of the Board of Trade, reached practical agreement for making the calendar year the trade statistical year throughout the Empire, and also came to a provisional conclusion as to the improvement and expansion of emigration figures. At present great diversity of practice as to the trade year exists. The example of this country in adopting the calendar year is followed by South Africa, New Zealand, the Straits Settlements, Ceylon, and most of the other Crown Colonies. But March 31 is the closing day of the trade year in India and Canada, representing between them in pre-war figures nearly 22 per cent. of the total Imperial trade. Australia and Newfoundland, with 6 per cent., and the year for trade purposes on June 30, while in one small case—that of the Cayman Islands, the date is September 30. June 30 has been the date followed in the United States, but it is understood that the calendar year has now been adopted, so that we may anticipate uniformity in all the English-speaking countries of the world—a fact which must powerfully contribute to the adoption of a common year for the record of all international commerce. But more than uniformity in date is required for Imperial trade statistics to yield their full advantage to commerce. On Tuesday the Conference engaged in the discussion of the classification of trade figures by commodities and groups. At present practice is widely varied, in particular as to the heads and subheads under which articles are ranged in the returns. A committee of the Conference is working out the details of the most uniform and satisfactory methods of presentation. The difficulties in the way of co-ordination are by no means inconsiderable—as may be judged, for instance, by reflection on the uncertainties of values expressed in fluctuating exchange. But great advantage has been gained by an interchange of views and experiences by the leading official statistical authorities of the Empire, both in the Conference and in informal conversation. A question considered recently was that of making the record of the movement of population within, and from outside, the Empire uniform in all parts thereof and of making it more accurate, and much more detailed. The present methods are more advanced in the United Kingdom and Canada than elsewhere, but they are still capable of improvement and expansion. To a large extent knowledge of the nationality of persons, who have migrated to British territory, is dependent on the decennial census returns, which are now nearly nine years old. It is of great importance, to follow, not once in ten years, but regularly, such questions as the extent to which the expansion of population in the undeveloped portions of the Empire is taking place from outside or inside the Empire, and also to classify the external elements.

thing abstract and outside them. What we needed more than anything else was an inspired democracy. He commended the group organisation of opinion put forward by American reformers to make the State a real State, representing what was best among the people. In this country Labour and Liberalism could come together in the formation of a great progressive party. The strength of the Coalition was the weakness of the opposition. (Hear, hear.)

CHURCH SERVICES.

ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL, HONGKONG—7th March, 1920. 3rd Sunday in Lent. Holy Communion (7.50 a.m.) Children's Service (10 a.m.) Matins (11 a.m.) Responses: Ferial. Venite: Elvey. Psalms 119 (25th evening) verses 13 to 82 Purcell. 89 to 104 Turle, Te Deum: Woodward, Smart and Turle. Benediction: Garrett. Hymns: 92, 261. Sevenfold Amen. N.B.—Psalm 119, verses 73, 76, 80, 81, 86, 88, 89, 94, 97, 103 and G. P. in unison. Gloria after verse 104 only. Hymn 92 verses 1, 4 and 6 in unison. Hymn verses 1 and 3 in unison. Hymn 261 verses 1 and 4 in unison. Holy Communion (12 noon.) Evensong (6 p.m.) Responses: Ferial. Psalms: 119 (26th morning) verses 105 to 128 Baker 129 to 144 Helmore. Magnificat: Barnby. Nunc Dimittis: Felton. "O That thou Hads't Harkened," Sullivan. Hymns: 172, 95. Sevenfold Amen. N.B.—Psalm 119, verses 103, 111, 115, 117, 121, 124, 128, 129, 132, 134, 137 & 141 in unison. Gloria after verse 144 only. Hymn 172, verses 1, 5 and 7 in unison. Hymn 95, verses 1, 5 and 7 in unison. Organ Recital on Monday at 6 p.m.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, KOWLOON.—7th March, 1920.—3rd Sunday in Lent. Holy Communion at 8.15 a.m. Hongkong Cade's Church Parade. Morning Prayer 11 a.m. Opening: Voluntary. Venite: As Set. Psalm: CXIX—Verses 73 to 96—As Set. Te Deum: Woodward, Smart & Turle. Benediction: Barnby. Hymns: 332, 355, 300. Concluding Voluntary. Evening Prayer 6 p.m. Opening: Voluntary. Psalm: CXIX—Verses 105 to 144—As Set. Magnificat: Beethoven 27th Morning. Nunc Dimittis: Wesley 21st Evening Hymns: 14, 157, 31.

UNION CHURCH KENNEDY ROAD.—Sunday Services March 7th. Morning at 11 a.m. Hymns: 344, 24, 565, 133. Psalm 148. Evening at 6 p.m. Hymns: 375, 179, 187, 363. Preacher: Rev. J. Kirk Macdonachie.

WESLEYAN CHURCH, WANCHAI.—Sunday 7th March, 1920. Morning Service 10.15 a.m. Preacher: Rev. C. A. Gimblett. a.m. Evening Service 6.00 p.m. Preacher: Mr. Wilding.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, WEST POINT.—Sunday, Mar. 7th 1920. 8 a.m. Holy Communion 11 a.m. Morning Prayer, and Sermon.

PEAK CHURCH.—Holy Communion at 8.15 a.m.

THE GOSPEL HALL.—(No. 10 and 12 Pedder Street). Weekly Services.—Sunday. Breaking of Bread, 11 a.m. Gospel Meeting, 8 p.m. Tuesday. Exposition of Scripture, 8 p.m. Thursday. Bible Class, 8 p.m. Friday. Bible Class for Ladies, 5.30 p.m. Saturday. Prayer Meeting, 8 p.m.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL, GLENEALY.—Low Masses at 6.7 and 9.30 a.m. High Mass at 8 a.m. 5.30 p.m.—Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' HOME, ARSENAL STREET.—Sunday Evening, Gospel Services p.m.

ST. JOSEPH'S CHURCH, GARDEN ROAD.—Mass and Sermon at 10 a.m. followed by the Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST SCIENTIST.—MacDonnell Road. Sundays 11.15 a.m. Wednesdays, 5.30 p.m.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

The N. Y. K. s.s. WAKASA M. (European Line.) left London for this port via the Suez Canal on the 29th Jan. and is expected here on the 11th March.

The N. Y. K. s.s. TAMBA M. (European Line.) left London for this port via Suez on the 14th Feb. and is expected here on the 24th March.

The N. Y. K. s.s. NIOHIYO MARU (Bombay Line.) left Bombay for this port direct on the 17th February, and is expected here on the 8th March.

The N. Y. K. s.s. HEIMEI M. (Calcutta Line.) left Calcutta for this port via Rangoon and Singapore on the 23rd Feb., and is expected here on the 14th March.

The N. Y. K. s.s. TOYOOKA M. (European Line.) left London for this port via Suez on the 25th Feb., and is expected here on the 7th April.

The s.s. MAQUAN from Seattle left Kobe for this port on 2nd inst., and may be expected to arrive here on or about 8th March.

The R. M. S. EMERESS OF JAPAN from Hongkong on the 27th Jan., arrived at Vancouver on the 19th Feb.

The R. M. S. MONTEAGLE left Vancouver for Hongkong, via Japan ports, Shanghai and Manila, on the 9th Feb., and is due here on or about the 18th March.

The N. Y. K. s.s. NAGANO M. (Bombay Line.) left Bombay for this port direct, on the 27th Feb. and is expected here on the 15th Mar.

The R. M. S. EMERESS OF ASIA arrived at Kobe on 4th March, left there 5th March, and is due at Nagasaki on 6th Mar.

ARMY PROMOTION.

EXAMINATION SYSTEMS REINTRODUCED.

A new Army Order announces the decision of the Army Council to reintroduce in the case of Regular officers examinations for promotion from the rank of lieutenant to that of captain, and from the rank of captain to that of major. The examination of a second lieutenant for promotion to lieutenant is abolished, but a second lieutenant may be promoted, after two years' probationary service, if he has received satisfactory reports under the King's Regulations. The first written examination for promotion will be held next October, but up to and including December 31, 1921, officers will be considered for promotion for their records. After January 1, 1922, no officer will be considered eligible for promotion unless he has passed the necessary examination. Officers' commission since August 4, 1914, who have not the qualifications in educational subjects to fit them to train their men to the necessary standard may be allowed to pass through an educational course, ending with a test conducted by a board of officers. If, as the result of this test, the candidate's standard is not sufficiently high to warrant his retention as an officer, the Army Council will decide whether the officer is to be retained in the Army or not. The special technical examinations held before the war for officers of the R.A., R.E., R.A.S.C., R.A.M.C., and R.A.V.C. will not be held in 1920.

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

EASTERN EXTENSION AUSTRALASIA & CHINA TELEGRAPH CO. List of Unclaimed Telegrams lying in the E. E. Telegraph Office at Hongkong:—

Attenat, from New York.
Bradley, from Rangoon.
Chutkyota, from Bombay.
Frame, Care Hongkong Hotel, from New York.
Hiptal, from London.
Kyriseri, from Bagota.
Pangdabu (2), from Calcutta.
Robikon, from Lapas.
Wellewater, from London.

D. de H. FARRANT, Superintendent, Hongkong, Mar. 4, 1920.

THE GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY, LTD.

The following Unclaimed Telegrams are lying here:—
Singlee, from Kobe.
Kwangtalia next of Sincere Co., from Shanghai.
Kwarchiang, from Amoy.
Wingtungchong, from Shanghai.

Captain Ueui Hwahwa, Yusen-kaisa, from Kobe.
Oginomatsu Barahatee, from Tanokuchi.
Courtess, from Shanghai.
World Insurance Co., from Shanghai.
Yulai, from Amoy.
Fredrick A. Smith Butterfield Swire, s.s. Sunning, from Shanghai.

Sinthekee, from Amoy.
Shunon, from Shanghai.
Pousette Trade Commissioner, from Shanghai.
Soonhai, from Amoy.
Vanfontong, Tafudoll Steamer, from Shanghai.

1738, 6705, 5827, etc. from Amoy.
Shunhu, f. from Shanghai.
Yatheng, Teasalon c/o Pong-wanent Sekongtsui, from Amoy.
Tousakazu, from Osaka.
T. KRING, Superintendent, Hongkong, March 5, 1920.

WATER RETURN.

Level and Storage of water in Reservoirs on February 1, 1920.

CITY AND HILL DISTRICT WATER WORKS LEVEL.

	1919	1920
Taiwan	22.5 Below	5.3 Below
Taiwan	22.5 Below	22.2 Below
Taiwan	22.5 Below	22.2 Below
Taiwan	22.5 Below	22.2 Below
Taiwan	22.5 Below	22.2 Below
Taiwan	22.5 Below	22.2 Below
Taiwan	22.5 Below	22.2 Below
Taiwan	22.5 Below	22.2 Below
Taiwan	22.5 Below	22.2 Below
Taiwan	22.5 Below	22.2 Below

STORAGE IN MILLIONS AND DECIMALS OF GALLONS.

	1919	1920
Taiwan	183.10	182.37
Taiwan	183.10	182.37
Taiwan	183.10	182.37
Taiwan	183.10	182.37
Taiwan	183.10	182.37
Taiwan	183.10	182.37
Taiwan	183.10	182.37
Taiwan	183.10	182.37
Taiwan	183.10	182.37
Taiwan	183.10	182.37

Consumption of water in the City and Hill District in millions and decimals of gallons during the month of January.

	1919	1920
Consumption	183.10	182.37
Consumption	183.10	182.37
Consumption	183.10	182.37
Consumption	183.10	182.37
Consumption	183.10	182.37
Consumption	183.10	182.37
Consumption	183.10	182.37
Consumption	183.10	182.37
Consumption	183.10	182.37
Consumption	183.10	182.37

KOWLOON WATERWORKS LEVEL.

	1919	1920
Kowloon	4.2 Below	5.3 Below
Kowloon	4.2 Below	5.3 Below
Kowloon	4.2 Below	5.3 Below
Kowloon	4.2 Below	5.3 Below
Kowloon	4.2 Below	5.3 Below
Kowloon	4.2 Below	5.3 Below
Kowloon	4.2 Below	5.3 Below
Kowloon	4.2 Below	5.3 Below
Kowloon	4.2 Below	5.3 Below
Kowloon	4.2 Below	5.3 Below

STORAGE IN MILLIONS AND DECIMALS OF GALLONS.

	1919	1920
Kowloon	304.80	263.02
Kowloon	304.80	263.02
Kowloon	304.80	263.02
Kowloon	304.80	263.02
Kowloon	304.80	263.02
Kowloon	304.80	263.02
Kowloon	304.80	263.02
Kowloon	304.80	263.02
Kowloon	304.80	263.02
Kowloon	304.80	263.02

Consumption of water in Kowloon in millions and decimals of gallons during the month of January.

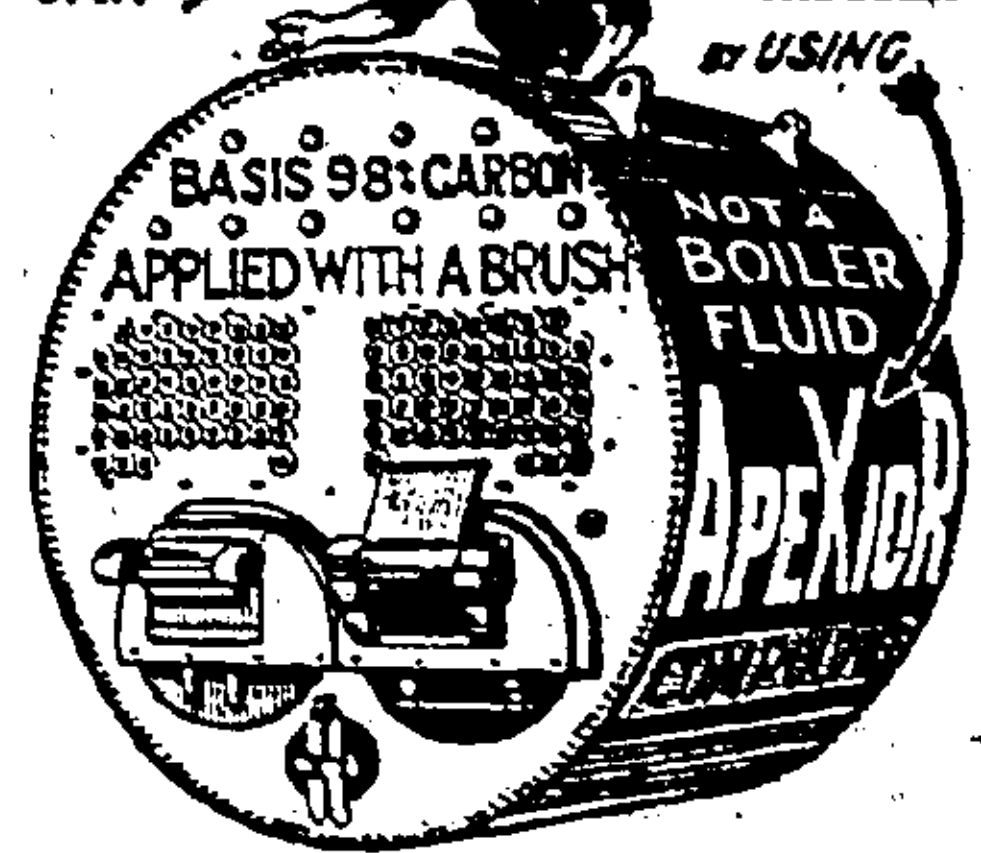
	1919	1920
Consumption	183.10	182.37
Consumption	183.10	182.37
Consumption	183.10	182.37
Consumption	183.10	182.37
Consumption	183.10	182.37
Consumption	183.10	182.37
Consumption	183.10	182.37
Consumption	183.10	182.37
Consumption	183.10	182.37
Consumption	183.10	182.37

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HOLLAND AND THE EX-KAISER.

LEGAL ASPECT OF SURRENDER.

A legal correspondent of the Times writes:—The tentative refusal of the Netherlands Government to surrender the ex-Kaiser for trial in pursuance of Article 227 of the Treaty of Versailles of June 28, 1919, definitely raises a question of the first magnitude in the Law of Nations.

Article 227 concludes with the following clause:—"The Allied and Associated Powers will address a request to the Government of the Netherlands for the surrender to them of the ex-Emperor in order that he may be put on trial." On January 16, 1920, the Secretary of the Peace Conference handed to the Dutch Minister a letter stating that the Allies had decided to put into execution without delay the conditions of Article 227, and consequently addressed to the Government of Holland an official demand to hand over to them William of Hohenzollern, ex-Emperor of Germany, in order that he might be sent for trial. The letter went on to say:—

"The Netherlands Government is in possession of the imprescriptible reasons which imperatively demand that the premeditated violations of international treaties, as well as the systematic ignoring of the most sacred laws of international justice, be followed in the case of all, including the most highly-placed personages, by the special penalties provided for by the Peace Treaty. The Allied Powers recall briefly among so many wrongs the cynical violation of the neutrality of Belgium and Luxembourg, the barbarous and pitiless system of hostages, the mass deportations, the carrying off of young girls from Lille, who were torn from their families, and delivered up in helpless condition to the worst atrocities, the systematic devastation of whole territories without military objects, the unrestricted submarine warfare, including the inhuman abandonment of victims on the high seas, the innumerable acts committed against non-combatants by the German authorities in spite of the rules of warfare, &c., &c. For all these acts the responsibility, at least, the moral responsibility, lies with the Supreme Head who ordered them or abused his powers to infringe, or to allow to be infringed, the most sacred rules of the human conscience. The Powers cannot conceive that the Government of the Netherlands will regard with less reprobation than themselves the immense responsibility of the ex-Emperor."

THE DUTCH REPLY.

The Netherlands Government in its reply, relying upon its continued neutrality during the war, finds itself unable to admit any international duty to associate itself with the Allied Powers. It goes on to say that it would be for Holland a duty to associate itself with a future jurisdiction dealing with alleged crimes committed after the creation of the jurisdiction, but that Holland has always been "a land of refuge for the vanquished in international conflicts," and that as things are the rights and honour of the nation are opposed to the withdrawal of the ex-Emperor from the benefit of its laws and its traditions. It is a curious and inconclusive document, and plainly leaves the way open for negotiation.

The Dutch case for the retention of the ex-Kaiser is not strong, is not perhaps intended to be so strong, as it looks to the general reader. For instance, the plea against retrospective action is really meaningless. It was recognized in what are known as Oxford Resolutions (adopted by the Institute of International Law at its Oxford meeting in 1880 and at the Geneva meeting of 1882) that "a law or treaty of extradition may be applied to facts committed before it came into force." Mr. Westlake pertinently points out that "this is the rule for all laws of procedure, which extradition essentially is. Only substantive laws have no retroactive force." There can be no doubt that the offences with which the ex-Emperor is charged are offences here and now and are not waiting to be made into offences. Extradition is procedural, and is only intended to make existing substantive law operative. The Dutch Government does not allege, and no jurist would advise it to allege, that the ex-Kaiser is exempt from prosecution by the fact of his Imperial position during the period of the offences alleged against him. Kingship in itself does not involve immunity, though, of course, the kingship may be of such a constitutional character that after arraignment the constitutional limitations of responsibility would be pleaded as an answer to the charge. For the present purpose it is not necessary to discuss the responsibility of the ex-Kaiser from this point of view. Doubtless his advisers are now considering this question, and it may be that he will escape the hand of justice on the technical plea of a constitutional irresponsibility, which, if it existed, he persistently overrode. But, however that may be, the point is not taken by the Dutch Government, and the Government does not advance the doctrine of the irresponsibility to justice of an absolute monarch. Indeed, the old doctrine of the Civil Law that "the Emperor shall answer for the actions of his Ministers and servants" would seem to make any attempt to clear the ex-Emperor of responsibility, if, in fact, he was an absolute monarch, a difficult one if extradition is granted. The doctrine of modern international law text-books that a formal commission by an established Government to its Ministers and servants to commit crimes purges such crimes has not yet been put to the test of an actual case, but the recent decision in the United States District Court (Southern District of New York) in the case of the Lusitania shows that practical lawyers are not likely to adopt the doctrine of immunity from punishment of the members of Government guilty of the acts alleged against the ex-Kaiser and his Government. "The cause of the sinking of the Lusitania was the illegal act of the Imperial German Government acting through its instrument, the submarine commander."

"POLITICAL OFFENCES"

The Dutch Government are not likely to challenge the doctrine of the responsibility of the ex-Kaiser and his Government for the crimes of the war. They cannot support the doctrine that laws of procedure, such as a process of extradition, can have no retroactive force. They, therefore, in effect rely on the undoubted fact that extradition for political offences cannot be claimed by any international right. Therefore the whole problem reduces itself to the question, were the offences for which the ex-Kaiser is to be arraigned political offences, or what are known as "relative political offences"? If the offences are purely political offences, and are not of great gravity from the point of view of morality or of the accepted general principles of municipal criminal law then the Dutch Government would be clearly right in refusing to give up the ex-Emperor. So the question in dispute is reduced to one of fact,

which is easier to deal with than law. Is it a political offence to become *hostes humani generis*?

It will be recalled that the German submarines did not limit their attentions to the ships of the nations with which Germany was at war. They sank neutrals and belligerents at sight, and shelled the boats in which the helpless crews endeavoured to escape. Was that a political act? It was beyond all doubt ordered by the German Government. There is some direct authority on this point. In the case of *In re Meunier* (1894), 2 Q.B.D. 415 Mr. Justice Cave allowed the extradition of Meunier on the ground that the party to which he belonged was "the enemy of all Governments." His offence was not political. It is difficult to understand how it could be argued that the offence of sinking unknown ships at sight on the high seas is political. The same contention is true with respect to all the offences indicated in the demand for the surrender of the ex-Emperor. No one of these offences is political. With one accord they struck at the basis of all law and the existence of all organized society. Not least was this the case when Germany invaded Belgium, towards which country, under solemn Treaty obligations, Germany stood in the relationship of guardian to ward. The guardian not only endeavoured to destroy the political independence of the ward, but ravaged the land in a fashion unknown in warfare since the days of the Thirty Years War. Germany, under the direction of its Emperor, not only endeavoured to destroy political societies, but became on land as well as sea, the enemy of mankind. It is to be noticed that the Oxford resolutions of the Institute of International Law referred to above specifically exclude from the range of political offences "acts of odious barbarism or vandalism forbidden by the laws of war" and "criminal acts directed against the bases of all social organization, and not only against a certain State or a certain form of government." The charges against the ex-Emperor clearly come within these exceptions, and though he may have an answer to the charges, that is a matter for trial and not one to be pleaded as an answer to a demand for extradition, extradition being merely a procedural matter and retroactive in its operation.

THE RIGHT OF ASYLUM.

The Dutch case for the refusal of extradition seems to fail both in respect to law facts and if the refusal is persisted in and negotiations on the subject are declined a very delicate position from the Dutch point of view arises, apart altogether from internal difficulties springing from the determination to defy the Great Powers of the world. England, which has always stood sturdily for the right of asylum, would be the last Power to press Holland to adopt a course which was contrary to law and equity. But if the jurists of the Allied Powers are convinced, as they may well be convinced, that the right and the duty of insisting on extradition exists, Holland in refusing is faced by two special difficulties. The first is the difficulty of so controlling the ex-Emperor as to make it certain that he is not plotting against the peace of Europe. No State is free to make its territory a shelter for fugitives if that act of asylum imperils the safety of its neighbours. In such event those neighbours can of right demand the expulsion of the persons so sheltered. Mr. Hall is very clear on this point. If the sheltering Power fails to take such precautions as may be necessary to prevent a fugitive from doing harm "a right arises

on the part of the threatened State to require his expulsion, so that it may be freed from danger." If Holland retains the ex-Emperor she is always open to this authoritative demand, a demand that could not be refused on any legal ground. The ex-Emperor on expulsion would at once be arrested.

Even if this very probable emergency did not arise, Holland has still to face the provisions of the Peace Treaty creating the League of Nations. M. Clemenceau, in his letter to the Dutch Government of January 16, 1920, demanding the surrender of the ex-Emperor, pointed out that Holland "was one of the first to claim her place in the League of Nations." Holland must therefore be prepared to have this question of the extradition of the ex-Emperor adjudicated upon by the Council of the League. Article 13 of the Treaty of Peace says definitely that disputes as to any question of international law are "among those which are generally suitable for arbitration." It would, perhaps, be as well for this question to be referred to a Court of Arbitration and thus relieve Holland of a responsibility which is too great for any one State to support. That Court would not doubt indicate additional safeguards, if any are needed, for securing an absolutely impartial tribunal for the trial of the ex-Kaiser. M. H. Carton de Wiart, a former Belgian Minister of Justice, who has recently suggested in the columns of *Le Soir* a safeguard which might well be adopted wrote:—

"La participation au jugement des magistrats appartenant à des nations demeurées neutres pendant la guerre semble être exclue par le texte même de l'article 227 du traité de paix qui détermine le choix des cinq nationaux qui composeront le tribunal. Toutefois, rien n'empêcherait, je crois, l'assistance aux débats, voire même aux délibérations de ce tribunal sans précédent, d'assesseurs ou de *démocrates neutres* qui n'auraient ni voix délibérative, ni même consultative. Leur présence au procès ne devra pas être refusée, me paraît-il, si elle doit contribuer à donner au gouvernement des Pays-Bas, lorsqu'il sera saisi de la demande prévue par le traité, les garanties d'une bonne justice qui sont les seules qu'il puisse raisonnablement invoquer."

Though no one could doubt that the Judges, whoever they may be, who will be appointed would see that the ex-Emperor on his trial has the benefit of every possible doubt and plea, yet this proposal for the appointment of neutral assessors at the trial is one that would give to all doubters the assurance that the trial will be a model of equity. The object of the trial is not that of revenge, nor directly even of punishment. The goal in view is the creation of a precedent which will form for all time the sanction lying behind international law. It is for this reason that international jurists are anxious that the authors of the war and of the horrors of the war should be placed upon a trial which shall create the unimpeachable basis of a new international jurisprudence comprising an international law of crimes.

TOILET CREAM NOT A MEDICINE.

At Old-street Police Court recently, Max Berg, hairdresser, of Shoreditch High-street, was summoned by the Shoreditch Profiteering Committee respecting a pot of toilet cream, sold for half-a-crown. Mr. E. H. Cumber, who defended, submitted that the cream was not a medicinal preparation, and did not come under the same designation as tooth powder or feller's earth. An

HOUSES WITHOUT BRICKS.

INVENTION THAT REDUCES COST BY A THIRD.

Mr. C. Giles, of Henley-on-Thames, who built the first new house in the town after the Armistice, and has erected the specimen concrete house from the designs of Mr. Maberley Smith, which is the model of those being built at Acton, has just patented an invention in solid concrete construction. This, it is claimed, represents a considerable advance as regards utility. The central feature of the invention relates to damp-proof and condensation-proof blocks or walls which are cored with damp-proof material, and the making of the hollow through the block or running wall of a building for the reception of the damp-proof core. It is claimed that its adoption will reduce the cost of the average dwelling house by at least one-third. No bricks whatever are required, and the work of building can be carried on without the employment of skilled labour. The Borough Engineer and Surveyor of Henley-on-Thames and a number of building experts have tested the practical working of the invention, and speak highly of its advantages.

A analytical chemist said he did not regard the preparation as a drug, and the manufacturer said it was entirely a beauty preparation. The Magistrate dismissed the summons and allowed two guineas costs.

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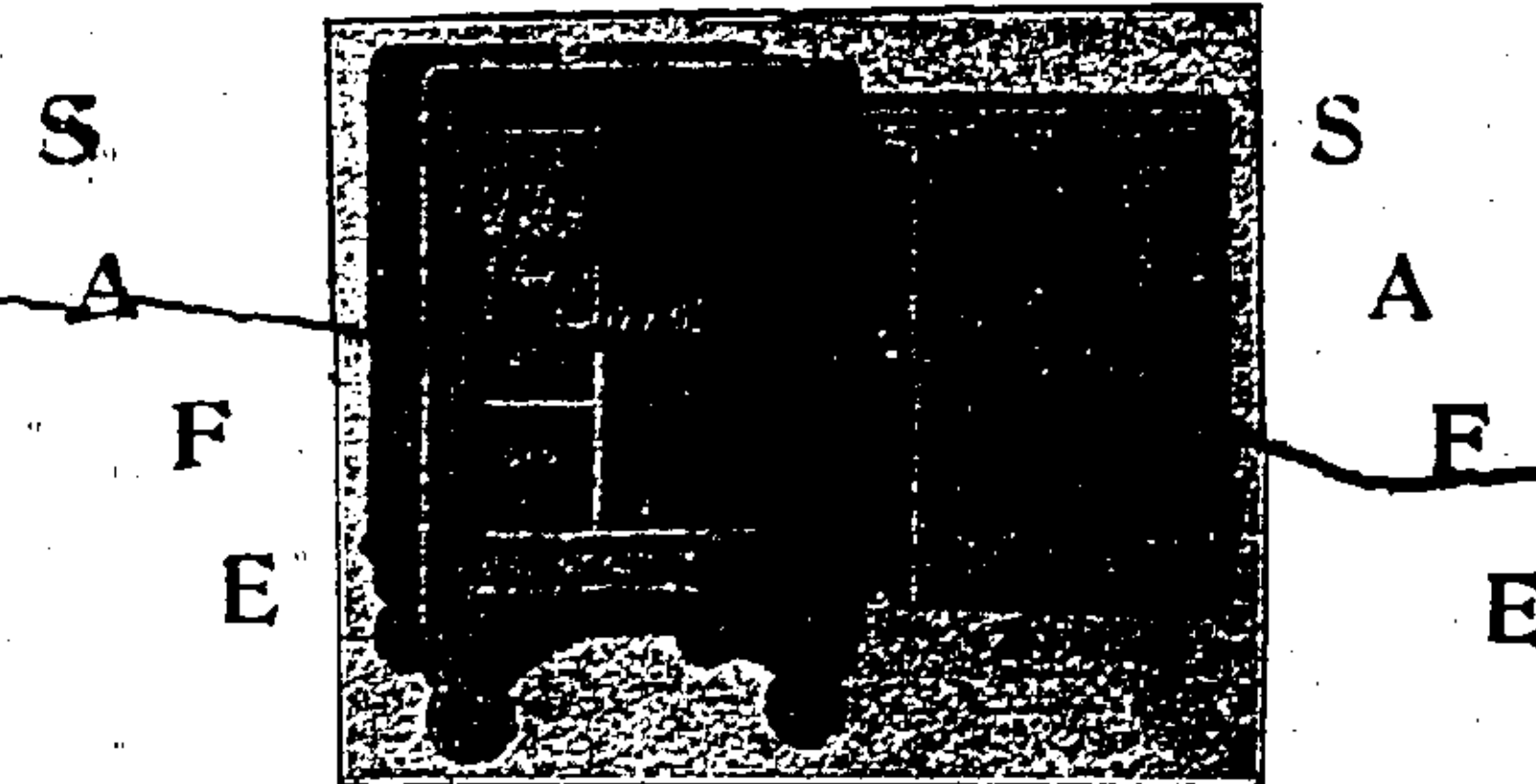
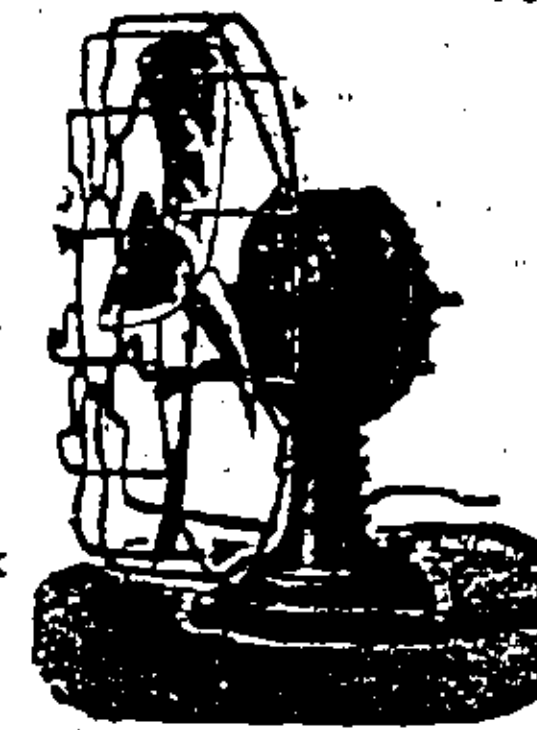
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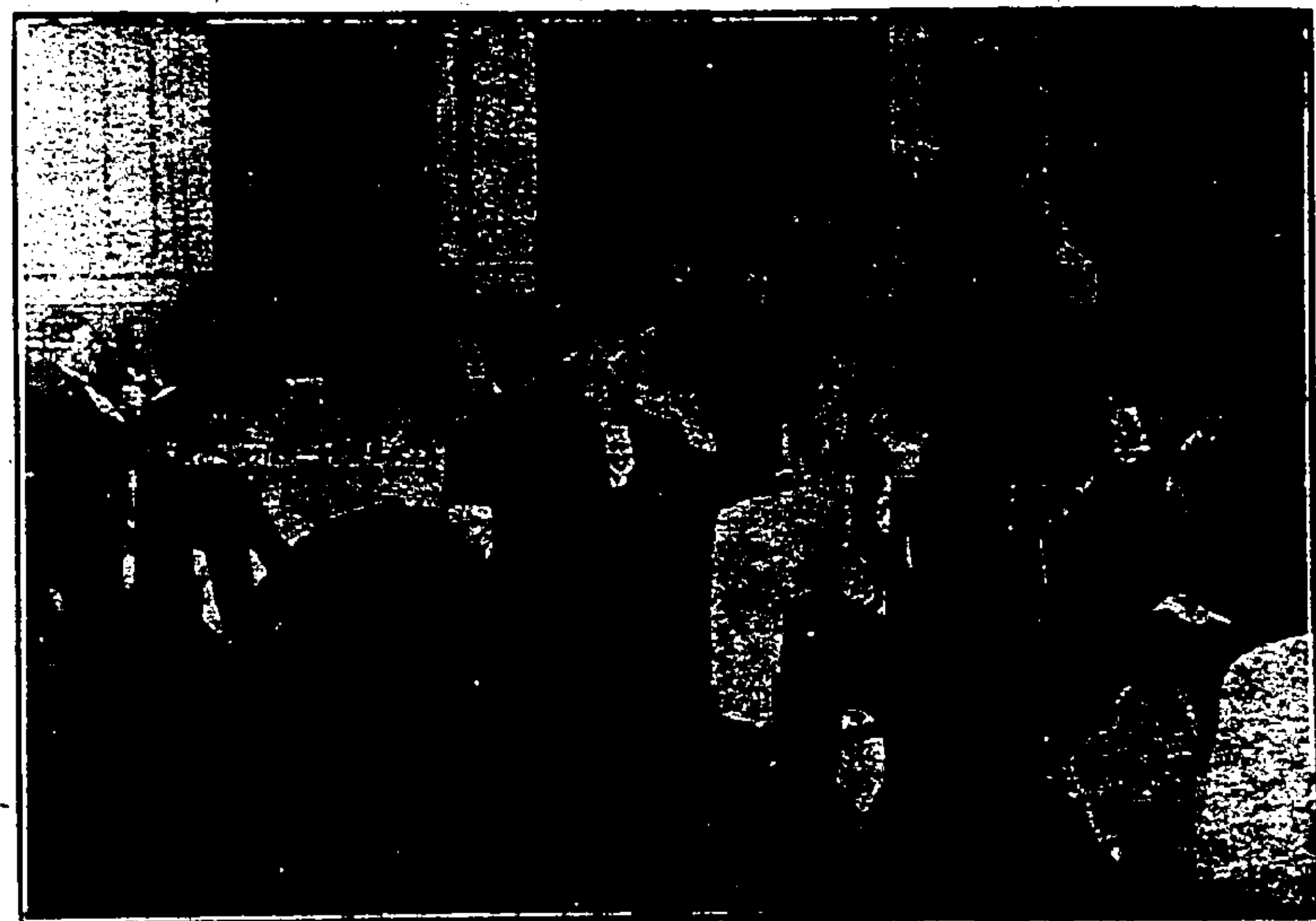
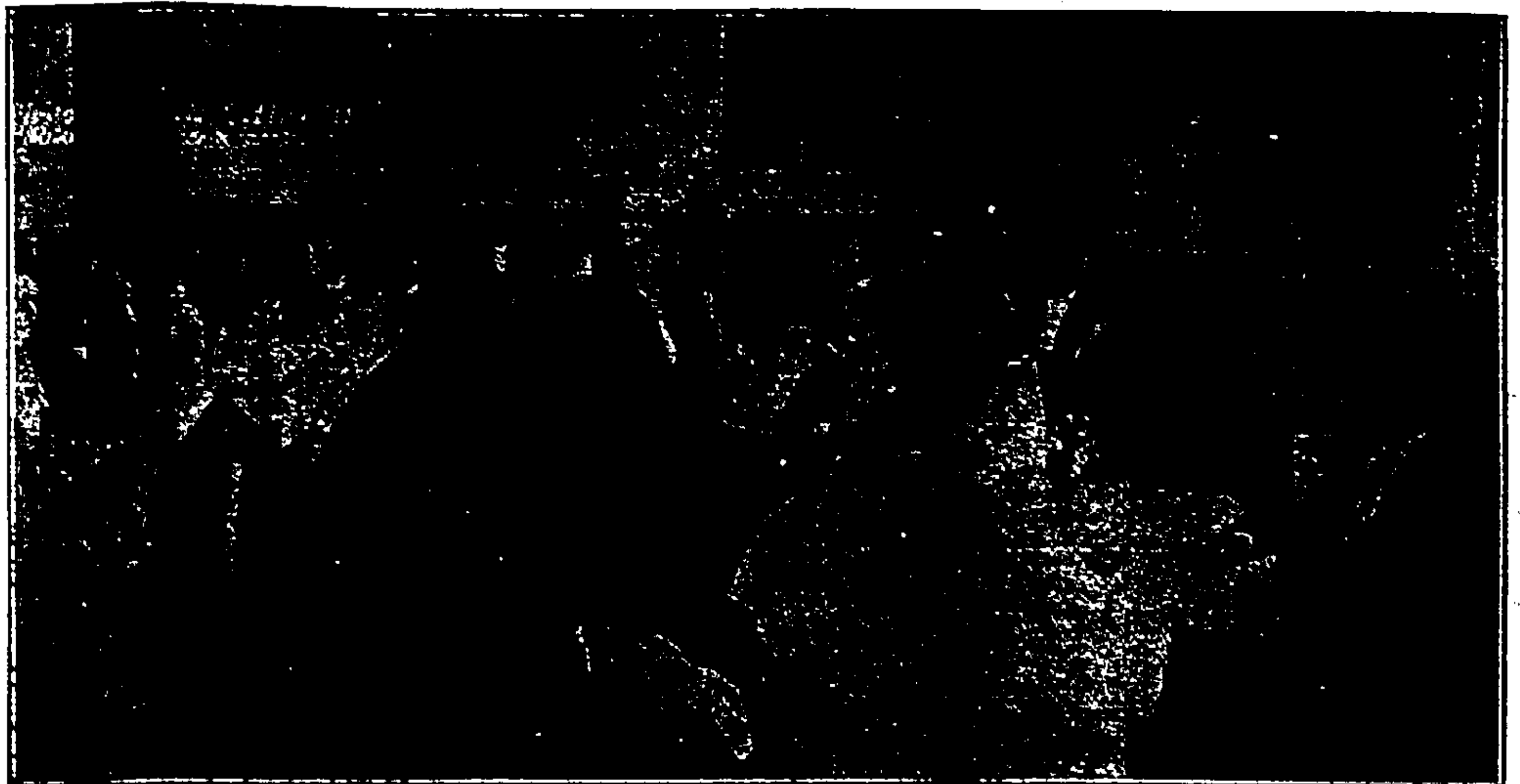
BY ALLMAN



PICTORIAL SUPPLEMENT.



Sir John Jordan, who has just relinquished the post of British Minister to China. He is to have the degree of Doctor of Law conferred on him at the Hongkong University on Monday.



Photos: Mee Cheong.

The above two photos were taken at the Chamber of Commerce dinner to the Hon. Mr. Claud Severn.

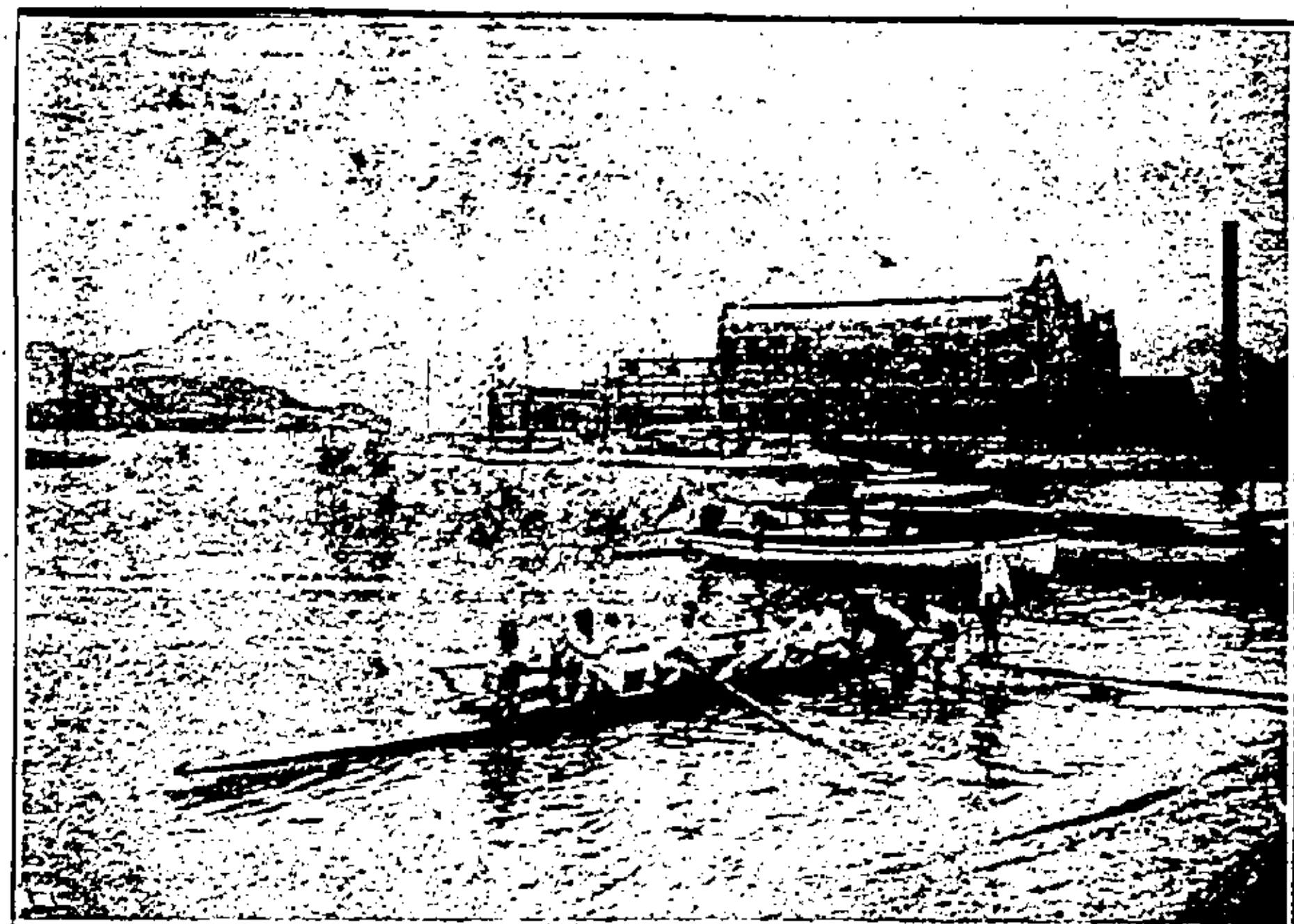


Photo: Mee Cheong.

The R.H.K.Y.C. crew in the recent Rowing Regatta.—Bow, V. G. Smyth; Major Sturgess, R.G.A.; J. S. McCann, stroke. Capt. F. L. Brown, O.B.E.; Cox, H. W. B. Kennett.

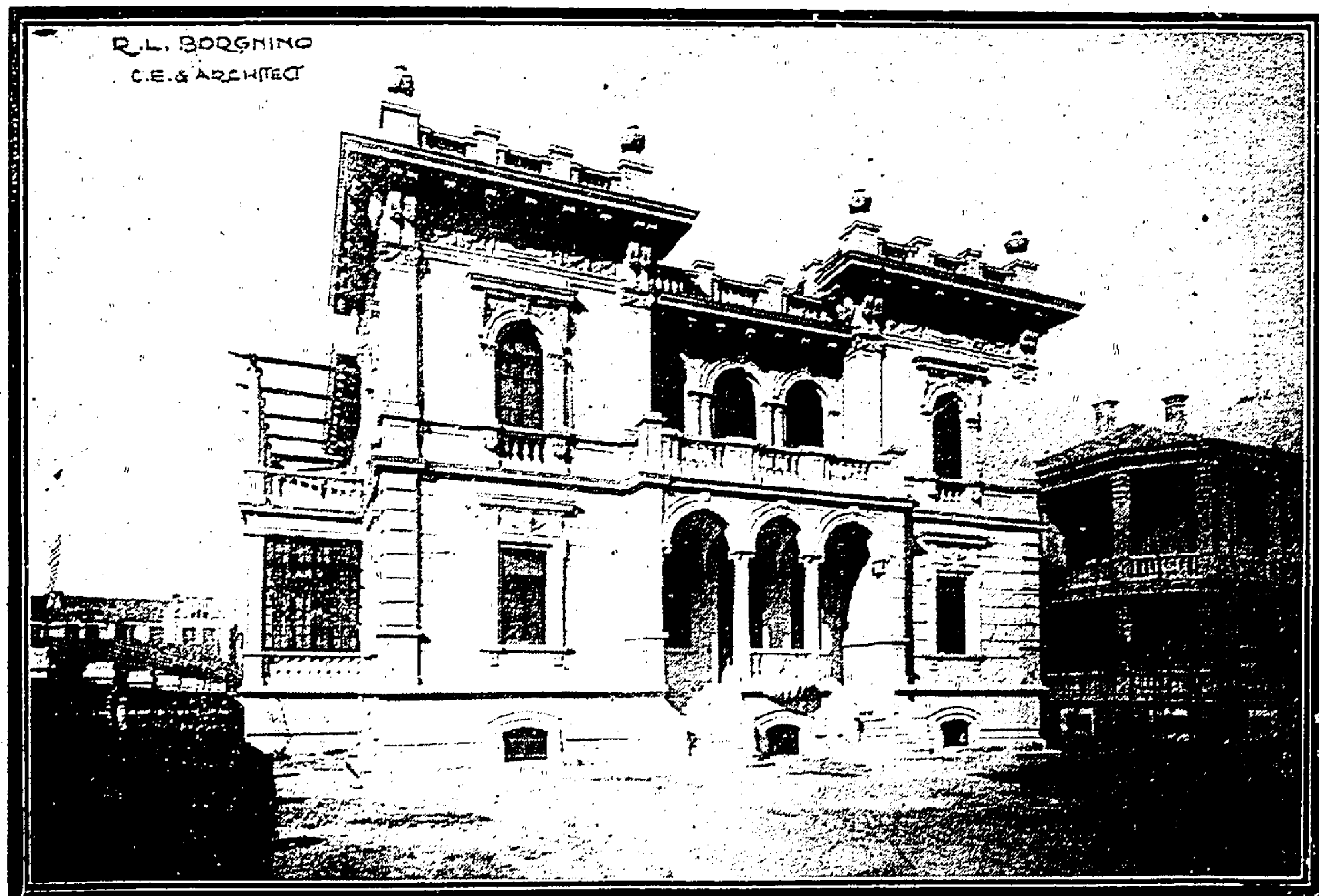


Photo: Tientsin Press.

Library of H.E. Liang Chi-chao, recently built in the Italian Concession, Tientsin.

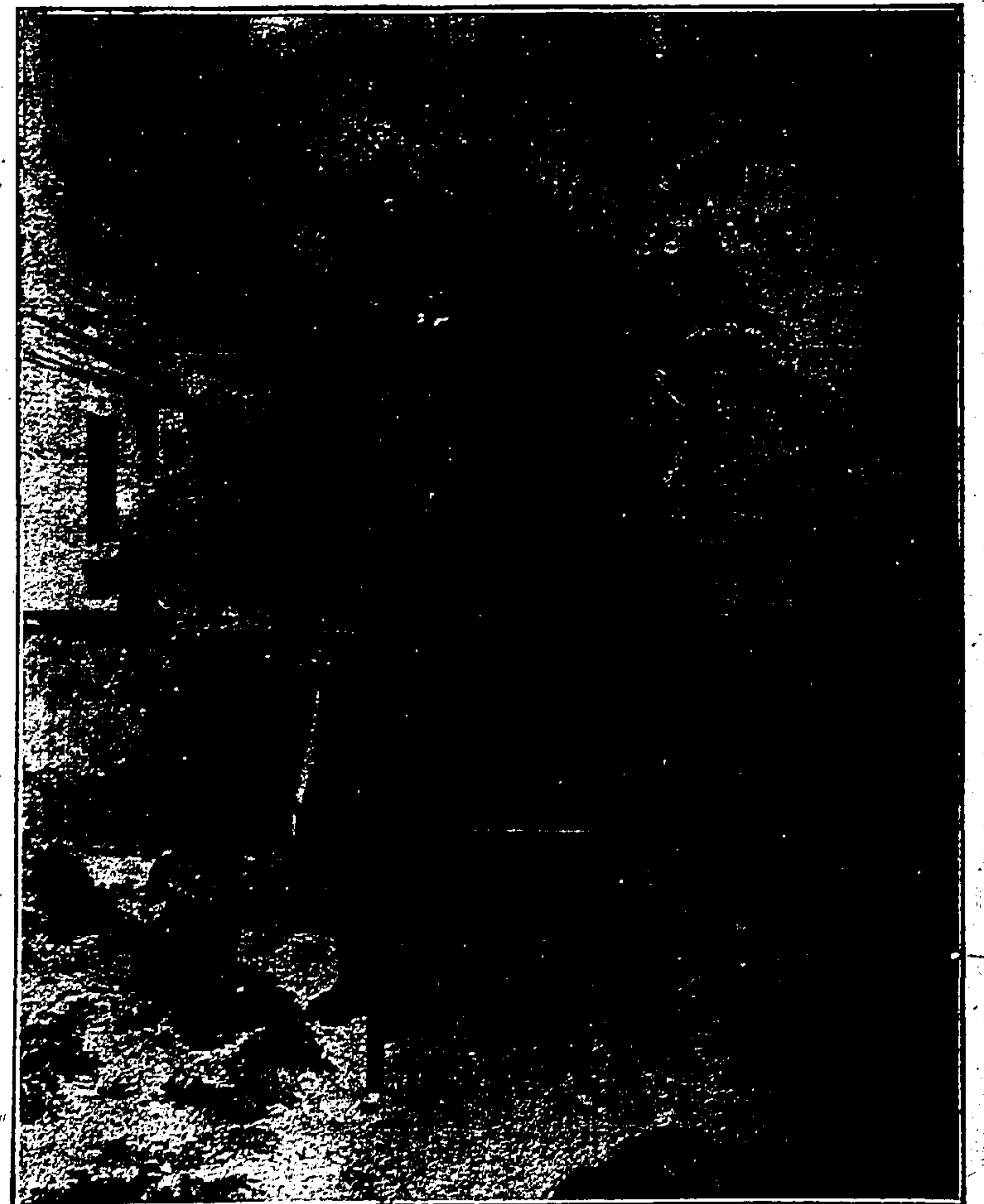


Photo: Mee Cheong.

Above are seen the four men of the 22nd Punjabis who competed in the Marathon Race and who all won cups. The winner (Teja Singh) is the second figure from the right.

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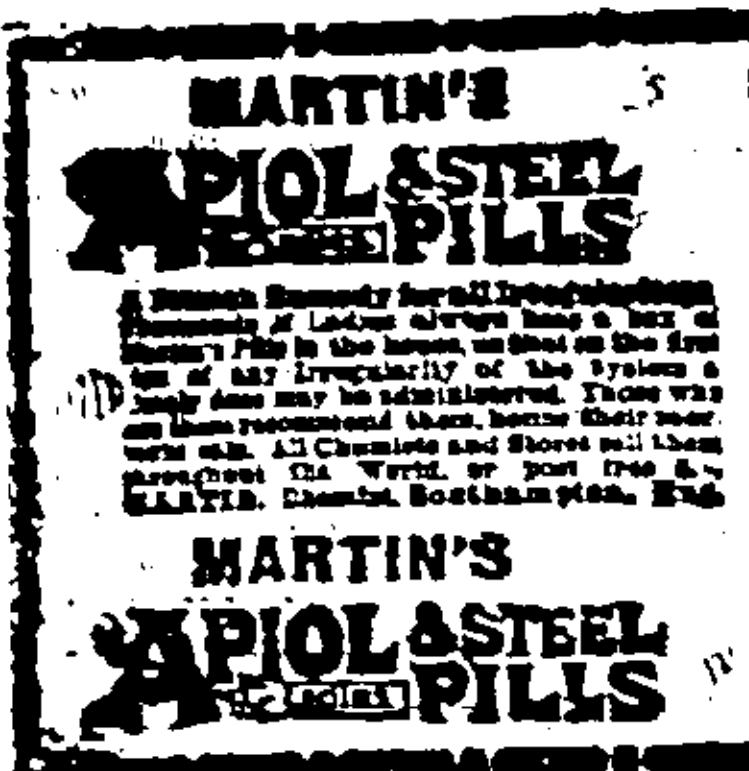
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CONSIGNEES.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From EUROPE AND STRAITS.

THE Company's Steamship

"YOKOHAMA MARU"

having arrived from the above

ports, Consignees of Cargo are

hereby informed that their Goods

are being landed and placed at

their risk in the Hongkong and

Kowloon Wharf and Godown

Company's Godowns at Kowloon

where each consignment will be

sorted out mark by mark and

delivery can be obtained as soon

as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be carried

on unless instructions are given

to the contrary before NOON,

TODAY.

Goods not cleared by the 12th

March, 1920, will be subject

to rent.

Damaged packages must be left

in the Godowns for examination

by the Consignees and the Co's

representatives at an appointed

hour on Tuesday & Friday. All

claims must be presented within

ten days of the steamer's arrival

here, after which date they cannot

be recognised. No claims will be

admitted after the goods have left

the Godowns.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Agents.

Hongkong, 5th March, 1920.

THE ADMIRAL LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

THE Steamship

"SAGAPORACK"

having arrived from New York

ports, on 5th inst., consignees are

hereby notified that their cargo

is being landed at their risk into

the Hazardous and/or Extra-

Hazardous Godowns of the Hong-

kong and Kowloon Wharf &

Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, and

stored at consignee's risk.

Consignees of cargo must pro-

duce an Import permit signed by

the Superintendent of Imports &

Exports, Hongkong before Bills

of Lading will be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and dam-

aged cargo is to be left in the

Godowns, where it will be

examined at 10 a.m. on 10th inst.,

by the Company's Surveyors,

Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.

All claims must be presented

within 30 days of the steamer's

arrival here, after which they

cannot be recognised.

No claims will be recognized

after the goods have left the

Godowns, and cargo undelivered

on and after 12th inst. will

be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever

will be effected.

Consignees are requested to

send in their Bills of Lading for

counter-signature immediately.

PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO.

Hongkong, 5th March, 1920.

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Reserve Liability of Shareholders £750,000BANKERS:
The Bank of England
The London Joint City & Merchant Bank, Ltd.BRANCHES:
Bombay Calcutta
Canton Colombo
Hankow Hongkong
Kobe London
Lyons Manila
Rangoon Shanghai
Singapore
SourabayaHONGKONG BRANCH:
Every description of Banking and Exchange
Business Transacted.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per
cent. per annum on Daily Balances, and on
Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained
on application.J. SANDER,
Managing Director.2, Queen's Road Central
Hongkong, 12th December, 1919.THE INDUSTRIAL AND
COMMERCIAL BANK, LIMITED.

Head Office: 11, Des Voeux Road, Central.

Hankow Branch: Russian Concession.

DOMESTIC & FOREIGN BANKING.

SERVICE PROMPT.

Current, Savings, and Fixed

Deposits bear Interest at Rates

2, 4, 5, & 6 per cent.

J. USING LY,
Manager.

Hongkong, 7th July, 1919.

PEAK TRAMWAYS CO., LTD.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

SUNDAYS.

NIGHT CARS.

SATURDAY EXTRA CARS.

SUNDAYS.

NIGHT CARS.

SPECIAL CARS.

JOHN A. HUMPHREYS & SON.

HOW TO "AVOID

INFANTILE AILMENTS.

When there are discharges

from the bowels, it is most

dangerous for infants and so

great care must be taken in feed-

ing them with proper food; other-

wise, they will give Mother a

lot of trouble. To avoid this

trouble is to feed them with

LACTOGEN, which resembles

human milk, easily digested and

the promoter of healthy appetites.

It keeps the infants thriving and

free from all Infantile Ailments.

LACTOGEN

Sole Agents for Hongkong and

South China.

No. 47 & 48, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong.

Telephone Nos. 1229 & 2230.

AFTER A SHOWER

If your clothes are spotted with

rain and stained with mud, you

need not be in despair about

them. Send your costume, coat,

or dress to DIAMOND, have it

cleaned and tailor-pressed by the

special DIAMOND Process. It

will come back fresh and spotless,

as if just newly bought.

THE DIAMOND DYEING

AND

DRY CLEANING CO.

Agent,

CASSUM AHMED

32 & 34 Wellington Street

Branch 28 Nathan Road

Kowloon

TEL. 1462

BANKS.

ASIA BANKING CORPORATION

HONGKONG.

Announces that the Italian Government Treasury
have appointed them Fiscal Agents in China to offerITALIAN GOVERNMENT 5%
CONSOLIDATED LOANSubscriptions open until March 10th for these bonds,
issuing price Lire 87.50 plus interest.HEAD OFFICE
NEW YORK

OTHER BRANCHES

SHANGHAI TIENTSIN MANILA
PEKING HANKOW CANTON
CHANGSHA

THE BANK OF CHINA.

(Specially authorized by Pre-
sidential Mandate of the Republic
of China on the 22nd of Novem-
ber, 1917.)Authorized Capital, \$60,000,000.00
Paid up Capital, 12,379,800.00
Reserve Funds, 3,197,400.00

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING

HONGKONG BRANCH: 20-21

Connaught Road Central. Bran-

ches and Sub-branches all over

China and Correspondents in San

Francisco, Singapore and Tokyo.

London Bankers: The National

Provincial and Union Bank

of England, Ltd.

New York Bankers: Irving

Trust Company.

Interest allowed on Current Ac-

counts and Fixed Deposits.

Terms on application.

Every description of Banking

Business transacted.

Loans granted on approved

securities.

Special facilities for Home

Exchange.

Interest on Fixed Deposits at

the following rates:—

For 3 months 3 per annum

For 6 months 4 per annum

For 12 months 5 per annum

TSUYEE PEI

Manager.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

INDO-CHINE BANK

Head Office: 11, Rue de la Banque, Paris

Capital: 20,000,000

Reserve: 10,000,000

FRANCHES AND AGENCIES

Bangkok Canton Hankow

Harbin Hongkong Lyons

Manila Peking Shanghai

Singapore Sourabaya

Tientsin Yokohama

BANKERS:

IN FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte

de Paris, Credit Lyonnais, Banque

de Paris et des Pays-Etrangers, Credit

National d'Escompte de Paris.

IN LONDON: The National Provincial and

General Bank of England Ltd., Com-
ptoir National d'Escompte de Paris.

IN NEW YORK: J. W. Morgan & Co.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and

Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of banking and exchange

business transacted.

L. BERINDOAGUE,
Manager.

Hongkong, October 21st, 1918.

THE CHINESE MERCHANTS
BANK, LTD.

可公限有行銀商華

Head Office

Alexander Buildings, Chater Road.

General Banking and Exchange business

transacted.

Loans granted on approved securities.

Current Accounts opened and Fixed Deposits

received at rates which may be ascertained

on application.

The Bank also conducts a Savings Depart-

ment.

DONG TOY,
Chief Manager.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital \$15,000,000

Reserve Funds—

Sterling \$1,500,000

Silver \$23,000,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$15,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:

Hon. Mr. E. V. D. PARR-CHAMBERLAIN.

A. H. CHURCHILL, Esq.—Deputy Chairman.

J. W. C. BARNER, Esq. Hon. Mr. J. J. J. J.

G. M. DODD, Esq. W. L. PATTERSON, Esq.

C. S. GIBNEY, Esq. J. A. PHILLIPS, Esq.

R. H. HOLYDAY, Esq. R. THOMSON, Esq.

Chief Manager:

HONGKONG: N. J. STABB, Esq.

Shanghai: A. G. STEPHEN, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS:

LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER

& PARSONS BANK, LIMITED.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED

DEPOSITS received for term and shorter

periods at rates which will be quoted on

application.

N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, March 1st 1920.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted

by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING

CORPORATION.

Rules and conditions on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the

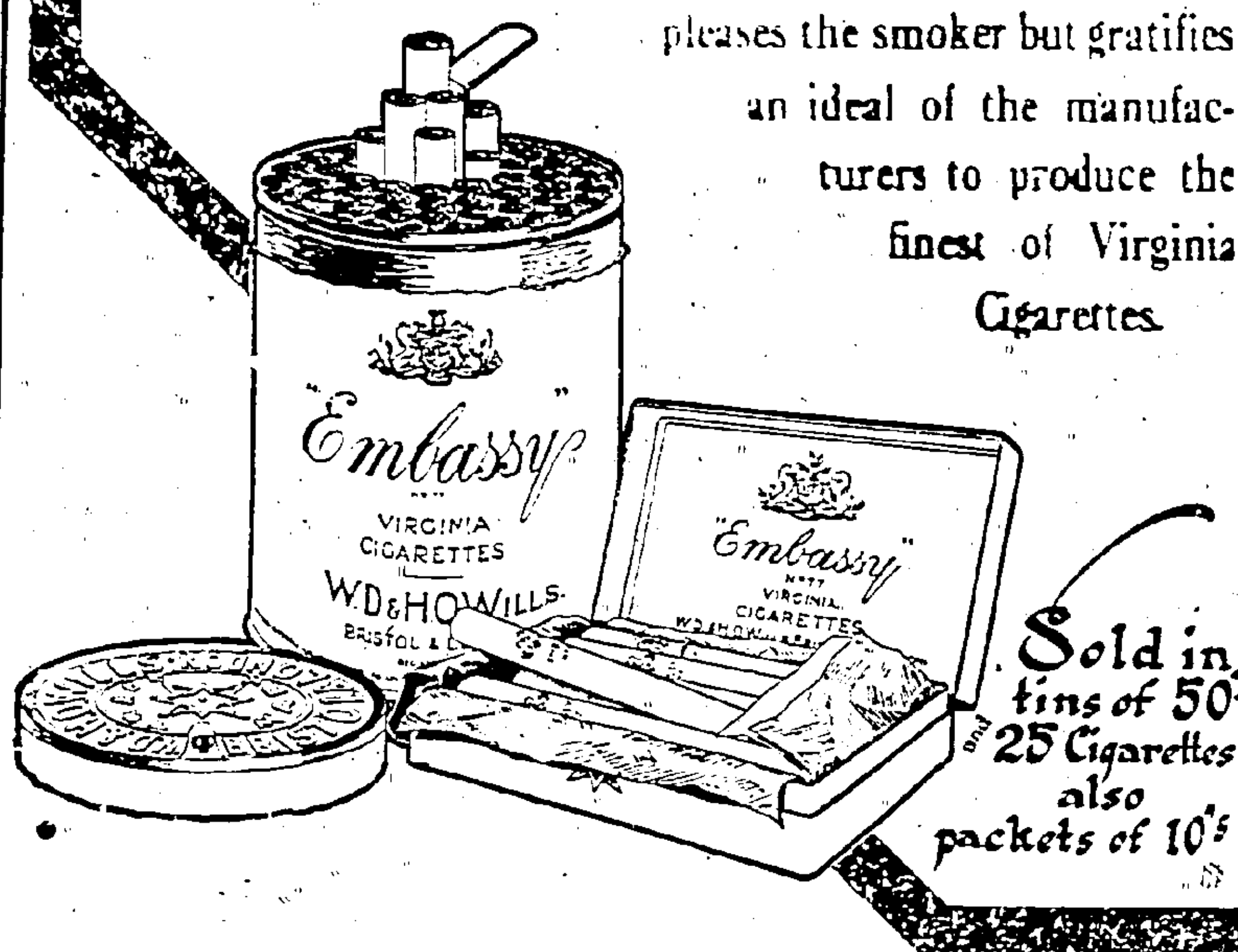
Minimum monthly balances at 2 1/2 per annum.

NOTICES.

"Embassy"

Virginia Cigarettes

Finest Quality



The kind of quality that not only pleases the smoker but gratifies an ideal of the manufacturers to produce the finest of Virginia Cigarettes.

This Advertisement is issued by British-American Tobacco Co., (China), Ltd.

EXCHANGE.

SELLING.

T/T.....	5/4
Demand.....	5/4 1/2
30 d/s.....	5/4 3/4
60 d/s.....	5/4 1/2
4 m/s.....	5/4 1/4
T/T Shanghai.....	Nom.
T/T Singapore.....	229 1/2
T/T Japan.....	194
T/T India.....	203
Demand, India.....	203
T/T San Francisco	96 3/4
[& New York.]	
T/T Java.....	244
T/T Marks.....	Nom.
T/T France.....	12.90
Demand, Paris.....	—

BUYING.

4 m/s. L/C.....	5/6 1/4
4 m/s. D/P.....	5/6 3/4
6 m/s. L/C.....	5/7
30 d/s. Sydney and Melbourne.....	5/7 1/4
30 d/s. San Francisco & New York.....	98 1/2
4 m/s. Marks.....	Nom.
4 m/s. France.....	13.40
6 m/s. France.....	13.55
Demand, Germany.....	—
Demand, New York.....	96 3/4
T/T Bombay.....	203
Demand, Bombay.....	—
T/T Calcutta.....	203
Demand, Calcutta.....	—
Demand, Manila.....	185
Demand, Singapore.....	229 1/2
On Haiphong.....	Nom.
On Saigon.....	Nom.
On Bangkok.....	Nom.
Sovereign.....	3.70 Nom.
Gold leaf per Tael.....	28.40
Bay Silver, ready forward.....	77 1/2

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

DISCOUNT PER \$100:	
H'kong 50 cent pieces	\$1 dis.
10 "	\$1 dis.
5 "	\$1 dis.
Canton coins	\$1 1/2 dis.

POST OFFICE.

Registered and Parcel Mails are closed 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated, and where mails are advertised to close at or before 9 a.m. registered and parcel mails are closed at 5 p.m. on the previous day.

INWARD MAILS.

Shanghai—Per KASHMIR, 6th Mar.
Shanghai—Per COMMANANT MAGES, 7th Mar.
Bombay—Per NICHIO M., 8th Mar.
Straits—Per WAKASA M., 11th Mar.
Straits—Per HEIMEI M., 14th Mar.
Bombay—Per NAGANOM., 15th Mar.

OUTWARD MAILS.

TO-MORROW.	
Macao—Per SUI AN, 7th Mar., 8.15 a.m.	
Swatow, Amoy & Formosa via Keelung—Per KAIJO M., 7th Mar., 9 a.m.	
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per QUINNEBAUG, 7th Mar., 9 a.m.	
Shanghai, North China & Japan via Nagasaki, Honolulu, Canada, United States, Central & South America, and EUROPE VIA SAN FRANCISCO—Per NILE, 7th Mar., Reg. 9 a.m. Letters 9 a.m.	

MONDAY, 8TH MARCH.

Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, L. Marques, S. Africa, India via Dhanushkodi, Egypt & EUROPE VIA MARSEILLES—Per KASHMIR, 8th Mar., Reg. 8 a.m. Letters 8.30 a.m.
The Parcel Mail will be closed on Saturday, 6th March, at 5 p.m.

Haiphong, Saigon, Straits and Calcutta—Per LAKE GILPEN, 8th Mar., 11 a.m.

Shanghai and North China—Per SHANTUNG, 8th March, 5 p.m.

TUESDAY, 9TH MARCH.

Swatow and Bangkok—Per CHANGCHOW, 9th Mar., 9 a.m.
Java & Port Moresby via Batavia—Per TJIKINI, 9th March, 11 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy & Foochow—Per HAICHING, 9th Mar., noon.
Amoy, Shanghai & North China—Per SUIYANG, 9th Mar., 3 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, 10TH MARCH.

Japan via Nagasaki and San Francisco—Per BONDOWO-SO, 10th Mar., 3 p.m.
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THURSDAY, 11TH MARCH.

Swatow, Amoy and Formosa via Takao—Per SOSHU MARU, 11th Mar., 8 a.m.
Shanghai and North China—Per SUNNING, 11th March, 10 a.m.
Shanghai, North China & Japan via Nagasaki, Honolulu, Canada, United States, Central and South America, and EUROPE VIA SAN FRANCISCO—Per TENYO-MARU, 11th Mar., Reg. 9.15 a.m. Letters 10 a.m.

Shanghai, North China & Japan via Nagasaki, Canada, United States, Central and South America, and EUROPE VIA VANCOUVER B.C.—Per EMPRESS OF RUSSIA, 11th M-r, Reg. 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.
Philippine Islands—Per YUEN-SANG, 12th Mar., 2 p.m.

SATURDAY, 13TH MARCH.

Japan via Moji, Honolulu, San Francisco—Per ANYO M., 13th Mar., 11 a.m.
Weihaiwei and Tientsin—Per KUEICHOW, 13th Mar., 2 p.m.

TUESDAY, 16TH MARCH.

Swatow, Amoy & Foochow—Per HAIHONG, 16th Mar., noon.
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TO-DAY'S SHARE QUOTATIONS.

OFFICIAL PRICES

Banks.	
H.K. & S. Banks b.	\$525
Marine Insurances.	
Cantons n.	390
North China s.	t. 160
Unions s.	170
Yangtzes n.	250
Far Easterns n.	t. 19
Fire Insurances.	
China Fires n.	138
H. K. Fires n.	300
Shipping.	
Douglases n.	87
H.K. Steamboats b.	20
Indos (Pref.) n.	20
Indos (Def.) n.	215
Shells n.	225
Ferries s.	29
Refineries.	
Sugars n.	211
Malabons s.	43
Mining.	
Kailans b.	140/-
Langkats b.	t. 13 1/2
Shanghai Loans b.	t. 13 1/2
Shai Explorations b.	1
Raubis n.	50/-
Tronohs b.	30/-
Ural Caspians n.	30/-
Docks, Wharves, Godowns, &c.	
H.K. Wharves n.	85
E. Docks s.	150 1/2
Shai Docks b.	107
N. Engineerings b.	t. 30
Lands, Hotels & Buildings.	
Centrals s.	107
H.K. Hotels b.	120
L. Invest. s.	107
H. Phreys Est. n.	6.90
K'loon Lands n.	50
L. Reclamations n.	133
West Points n.	58
Cotton Mills.	
Ewos n.	t. 540
Kung Yiks n.	t. 47 1/2
Lau Kung Mows n.	t. 400
Oriental n.	t. 255
Shai Cottons b.	t. 335
Yangtzepeos b.	t. 32
Miscellaneous.	
Cements b. & sa.	7
China Borneos n.	17
Do. Light old sa. 7 1/4 new b. 5 1/4	
China Providents b.	7 1/2
Dairy Farms b.	21
Electric H. K. n.	88 c.
Electric Macao n.	34
Hongkong Ropes s.	26
H.K. Tramways b.	6 s. 6 1/2
Peak Trams, old s.	6.90
Do. new n.	80 cts.
Steam Laundries b.	3 1/2
Steel Foundries n.	10
Water-boats b.	11
Watsons n.	7
Wm. Powells b.	15
Wisemans b.	27 1/2

Hongkong, Mar. 6, 1920.

TIDE TABLE.

1st to 7th March, 1920.

Day	Hour	High Water (Hongkong Mean Time)	Low Water (Hongkong Mean Time)
Mon.	1	8 2	4 4
	2	6 54	3 18
Tues.	3	8 41	4 6
	4	7 51 1/2	2 1 1/2
Wed.	5	9 17	4 8
	6	8 41 1/2	2 37 1/2
Thurs.	7	9 47	5 0
	8	9 33 1/2	4 23 1/2
Fri.	9	10 14	5 3
	10	10 16 1/2	4 30 1/2
Sat.	11	10 39	5 5
	12	10 59 1/2	4 16 1/2
Sun.	1	11 3	5 7
	2	11 3 1/2	4 57 1/2

m. morning, a. afternoon.

HOTELS.

THE PEAK HOTEL.

1,500 FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL.
15 MINUTES FROM LANDING STAGE.
UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF
MRS. BLAIR.

KING EDWARD HOTEL.

CENTRAL LOCATION,
ELECTRIC LIFTS AND LIGHTING,
TELEPHONE ON EACH FLOOR.
HOTEL LAUNCH MEETS ALL STEAMERS.
Tel. 373. Telegraphic Address: "VICTORIA"
J. WITCHELL,
Manager.

NOTICE.

MITSUBISHI SHoji
KAISHA, LTD.

(MITSUBISHI TRADING CO.)
COAL, GENERAL IMPORTS AND
EXPORTS.

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF COAL MINES ON
YAMAGUCHI, OCHI, MURAKI, KISHIDA,
YOSHINO, KATO, KAMAKURA, SATO,
SHINKEI, KANADA, KAMITAMADA, SHIRAI
& SUYARI.

Agents for SAKITO COAL.

HEAD OFFICE, TOKYO.

BRANCHES AND REPRESENTATIVES:—NAGASAKI, KATSU, WAKAMATSU, MOJI, KURE, KOBE, OSAKA, TSURUGA, NAGOYA, YOKOHAMA, TOKYO, HAKODATE, MURORAN, OTSU, VLADIVOSTOK, PEKING, TIENTSIN, DAIREN, TSINGTAO, TIANJIN, HANKOW, SHANGHAI, HONGKONG, CANTON, MANILA, SINGAPORE, SOERABAYA, LONDON, PARIS, NEW YORK & SEATTLE.

Cable Address:—"IWASAKISAL"
Codes:—A, A.B.C. 5TH ED.,
Western Union and Bentley.

AGENCY FOR:—THE MITSUBISHI MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE CO.
THE OSAKA MARINE & FIRE INSURANCE CO.

For Particulars Apply to:—
S. SAYEKI, Manager.
No. 14, Pedder Street, Hongkong.



SOLE AGENTS
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

THE VICTORIA THEATRE

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!
2.15, 5 & 7.15 p.m.

GEORGE B SEIZ
AND
MARGURITE CURTUT
IN

"BOUND & GAGGED"

Episode 1 "THE WAGER"
Episode 2 "OVERBOARD"

9.15 p.m.
FLORENCE REED
IN

"WIVES OF MEN"

MATINEE TO-MORROW at 6 p.m.
GLADYS HULETTE
IN

"POTS & PANS PEGGY"

THE CORONET

TO-DAY at 2.30, 5.15 & 9.15 p.m.
MISS TSEN MEI
IN

"FOR THE FREEDOM OF THE EAST"

Usual Prices. Booking at the Theatre.

HOTELS.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LTD

OPERATING:—

THE HONGKONG HOTEL,
HOTEL MANSIONS,
THE REPULSE BAY HOTEL.

J. H. TAGGART,
Manager.

EUROPE HOTEL, SINGAPORE.

UNDER NEW BRITISH MANAGEMENT,
THE PREMIER HOTEL, FINEST SITUATION,
EXCELLENT CUISINE.

ARTHUR E. ODELL,

(Late Grand Hotel, Southcliffe, England and
Royal Palace Hotel, London, W.)

THE CARLTON HOTEL.

(THE ONLY AMERICAN HOTEL IN THE COLONY.)
ICE HOUSE STREET.

Under American Management.

Nice and quiet yet only a few minutes' walk from the Banks and Central District. 45 Bedrooms, Excellent Cuisine, Scrupulously Clean. Moderate Terms. Monthly and Family Rates on application to the Proprietress.

Hotel Launch Meets all Steamers.

Telephone 812, MRS F. E. CAMERON.

KINGSLERE HOTEL MID-LEVEL
CRAIGIEBURN HOTEL THE PEAK
KNUTSFORD HOTEL KOWLOON

SACHSE, LENNOX & Co., General Agents
Are resident Managers.

Printed and Published for the Proprietor, by Alfred Morley at 11, Ice House Street, in the City of Victoria, Hongkong.